





# Loud and Shaking, a Disco Tests China's Open-Door Policy

By Steven Mufson  
Washington Post Service

SHANGHAI — It is 11 P.M. at JJ's Disco in Shanghai. Fog pours from the fog machine, the dance floor is packed and Billy, a disk jockey from the Philippines, has just segued from a tune called "Sex Drive" to one called "Sweet Freedom."

Three rail-thin women have jumped on the counter behind his record boxes and shake their hips to the beat that rocks the floors, tables and walls. A woman in hot pants with a handanna and a jeweled stud in her right nostril is projecting videos on television screens scattered around the club showing a sexy blonde from England writhing in scanty costumes.

Upstairs, past the bar, strobe lights beat against a human-sized mosquito over another crowded dance floor. Some people contend the giant insect is a reference to an observation once made by China's senior leader,

Deng Xiaoping, that "when you open the window, flies and mosquitoes come in." And if any place is evidence of that observation, it is this popular nightclub, the thumping heart of China's most energetic city.

Mr. Deng made his comment in reference to China's open-door policy, designed to rejuvenate its economy but which has also allowed some other influences to seep in.

Like discos. It was not until 1984 that China's rigid Communist Party even allowed dance halls, which were once deemed evidence of "spiritual pollution" from barbarian foreigners. But when the doors and windows to China cracked open, dance halls featuring everything from waltzes to rock and roll flew in.

Billy puts on another disk, "The Party's Over," which soon gives way to "Mr. Vain," then "Be Be" — "Let me be what I want to be" — and then "No Limit," a favorite.

The irony of the music is heavy in a country where, for the most part,

people have not been allowed to be what they want to be and where the Communist Party has set all sorts of limits. Conformity is still the safest policy and people are routinely handed work and residence assignments. Travel, speech and association are controlled.

Perhaps that is why so many people throng to JJ's, in what was once the theater of the army-owned Yenan Hotel. Now on an average night 1,500 people show up to drink and dance, though the cover charge has been jacked up to about \$6 on weeknights and \$9 on Saturdays — steep in a country where urban cash incomes average about \$100 a month.

"There is a sense of craziness here. That's why so many young people want to come here," said Zhang Wei, 17, whose entrepreneur parents give him enough money to come to JJ's at least once a month. "After I go home, I think about how coming here costs a lot of money. But then the next day, I want to come again."

JJ's was founded by Andy Ma, an American from Taiwan who owns two restaurants in Seattle and says he now lives in Seattle, Los Angeles and New York when he is not in China.

After he visited Shanghai for the first time in 1988 and went to some nightclubs, Ma decided to open his own in a hotel. Later he sold that, joined with the People's Liberation Army as partner and invested about \$160,000 to fix up the Yenan Hotel theater. The club opened in December 1992. The name JJ's is an abbreviation of the Romanized version of Mr. Ma's given name: Jianjing.

"In China, people live in very small rooms and they feel lots of pressure," Mr. Ma said. "We open up this place, these big discos with really high ceilings, and they feel no pressure when they come."

Last month he spent \$200,000 to open a new dance hall in Guangzhou in southern China, and he is planning to open a third, with a laser light show, in December in Beijing.

English-speaking disk jockeys are an important part of the formula, along with lots of music from the United States, England and Hong Kong.

"Right now people really respect foreign DJs," Mr. Ma said. "They think the foreign DJs are more classy."

It is tempting to read political significance into the scene at JJ's. Some observers say even the most seemingly apolitical counterintelligence will translate someday into more politically meaningful aspirations for freedom and individual expression. And certainly the words of much of the music played here reinforce that notion.

But most of the people at JJ's cannot understand the words. Since they are in English and most people at JJ's speak Mandarin Chinese or a local dialect, the meaning is largely lost.

"I don't understand the words, but I like the music, the beat, the rhythm," said Chen Lei, 23, a cook.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### North Korea Eases Inspection Stance

VIENNA (AP) — North Korea has indicated it is ready to give inspectors slightly more access to its nuclear facilities, the head of the UN nuclear watchdog agency said Monday.

Hans Blix, director of the International Atomic Energy Agency, said an easing of restrictions on two inspectors in North Korea reflected "a recent positive development in its bilateral talks with the United States."

Observers said that it was the most significant sign in months of a softening in strained relations between the agency and North Korea, which is widely suspected of hiding a program to develop nuclear weapons.

### Iran Urges Paris to Disavow Algiers

PARIS (Reuters) — President Hashemi Rafsanjani of Iran, in an interview published Monday, urged France to withdraw its support of the Algerian government.

Mr. Rafsanjani told the French daily Le Figaro that France's backing could be compared to Washington's support of the late shah in Iran. He also predicted that the Algerian government would be overthrown by the Islamic Salvation Front.

More than 10,000 people have been killed in political violence in Algeria since 1992 when the authorities scrapped a general election that the Islamists were poised to win.

### New Jordan-Israel Border Crossing

ZEMACH, Israel (AP) — Israeli and Jordanian peace negotiators, resuming talks Monday, agreed to open a third border crossing between the two countries. Located at the Sheikh Hussein Bridge, 24 kilometers (15 miles) south of the Sea of Galilee, it would open by the end of October.

Discussions on security, borders and water were limited to a presentation of each side's positions, Israel radio reported. An Israeli delegate said his side raised the possibility of Palestinian Israeli deputy leaders who have been locked out of their building — and President Yasser Arafat remained at loggerheads in a dispute over control of the largely pro-Russian region.

A group of deputies flanked by about 30 Cossack warriors carrying whips walked into radio and television stations on Monday morning and, after a brief discussion, persuaded guards posted by Mr. Meshkov to relinquish control.

### Crimean Deputies Regain Airwaves

SIMFEROPOL, Ukraine (Reuters) — Members of the Crimean Parliament regained control of the area's broadcasting stations on Monday, but little progress was made in resolving their constitutional conflict with the Ukrainian region's president.

Parliamentary deputies — who have been locked out of their building — and President Yuri Meshkov remained at loggerheads in a dispute over control of the largely pro-Russian region.

A group of deputies flanked by about 30 Cossack warriors carrying whips walked into radio and television stations on Monday morning and, after a brief discussion, persuaded guards posted by Mr. Meshkov to relinquish control.

### Berlusconi Plans Trip to Moscow

MILAN (Reuters) — Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi announced Monday that he is to visit Russia next month on his first trip outside the European Union since his election victory in Italy six months ago.

Speaking after talks with Jacques Santer, the new president of the European Union's executive commission, Mr. Berlusconi said he would meet President Boris N. Yeltsin and Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin on his visit to Russia. The Italian leader said this would be followed by talks with the leaders of Germany, Britain, France and Spain, but a trip to the United States has been postponed until next year.

### Separatist Issue Marks Quebec Vote

MONTREAL (AP) — In one of the most important elections in Canadian history, voters in French-speaking Quebec were deciding Monday whether to elect a party that wants out of its union with the rest of Canada.

Opinion polls indicated that the pro-independence Parti Québécois would win a majority of the 125 seats in the provincial legislature and form the next government.

Many voters say they are more interested in ousting the governing Liberal Party than in independence. The Parti Québécois lost a 1980 referendum on independence by a wide margin.

### For the Record

The treason trial of the Nigerian opposition leader Moshood K.O. Abiola resumed briefly in the federal capital, Abuja, but the judge ordered an adjournment because the defendant was ill. (AFP)

### Correction

In an article in editions of Sept. 10-11 about the international population conference in Cairo, Dr. Allan Rosenfield was incorrectly identified. He is at the conference as a representative of the American Public Health Association and the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Duty-Free Shopper? The EU Lineup

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Among duty-free shoppers, drinkers should head for Milan and smokers for Madrid, according to a survey of the European Union.

The European Consumers Organization found London to be the most expensive for both. Dublin was the cheapest place to buy duty-free perfume and Lisbon was the most expensive. Paris was best for cameras, with Frankfurt and Copenhagen the most expensive.

Although shopping duty-free still made sense for smokers and drinkers, it was noted that the duty-free price of one make of camera in Amsterdam was 25 percent higher than the average cost in the city.

Disruption of traffic at Copenhagen's airport continued Monday because of a strike by SAS mechanics, although the airline said most of its European and intercontinental schedule was being met.

The Kuala Lumpur airport installed a new radar system Monday, replacing one destroyed by fire a month ago. The lack of radar has led to delay of most incoming flights and was a factor in two near collisions.

India's airlines and travel agents will have access to airlines, hotels and car rentals through the Galileo reservation system, whose owners include British Airways, Alitalia and KLM. (AP)

## Beijing Sets An \$11,600 Fee on New Residents

By Patrick E. Tyler  
New York Times Service

BEIJING — Reacting to a flood of migrant workers, Beijing's municipal authorities said Monday that they would begin imposing fees of up to \$11,600 for the privilege of living in the capital.

"People from outside of Beijing must pay for the right to live permanently in this capital of China from Nov. 1," Xinhua press agency said.

The fee structure would charge companies doing business in Beijing the equivalent of \$11,600 for each migrant worker hired to live in the city.

"Or they may ask their employees to pay for themselves," Xinhua said, adding that the payment for individuals would be \$5,800, half the corporate rate but more than 10 times the average annual income.

The chief of the city's municipal finance bureau, Sun Jiaqi, was quoted as saying the regulations were aimed at controlling the fast-rising migrant population, which has been blamed for a soaring crime rate.

The announcement caught the city's 11 million residents and estimated 1.5 million migrants by surprise and raised questions about enforcement and who might be exempted.

The dispatch said the regulations were approved by a session of the Beijing People's Congress, which ended Monday. The proceeds from the new migrant tax, should it actually materialize, "will be used to upgrade the city's public facilities."

It seemed conceivable that the announcement was intended as a warning to slow the inflow of migrants.



TAKING IT ON THE CHIN — An instructor in Beijing tapping a Chinese soldier on the chin to correct his posture.

## SPA: Clinging Reluctantly to the Proletarian Past at a Moscow Sanatorium

Continued from Page 1

mafia people." These sorts of workers' health centers were first proposed in 1902 by a Russian doctor, S.I. Glikman, and adopted in the 1920s by the Bolsheviks as a centerpiece of the workers' paradise. The average stay is 24 days.

There were once 350 sanatoriums and prophylaxis centers in the Moscow region, and now there are only 100. The Metallurg center, which has 200 beds, operates as both.

Factory workers pay only \$10 for a 24-day stay, with the

factory, trade unions, and the government picking up the rest.

Outsiders pay \$200. But Dr. Denilo has neither the resources nor the inclination to pamper more well-to-do clients. The grounds are vast and well tended, but carpets are worn, beds are narrow, linoleum is scuffed, tiles are broken, pipes are rusty, and the kitchen serves Russian soups, not spa cuisine.

When a group of German businessmen recently stayed at the center for a combined working vacation and fishing trip, Dr. Denilo said, they brought

their own cook, orchestra, and drinking water.

Russian customers make do with loud music piped in over the loudspeaker, or on weeknights waltzes and polkas performed by a visiting three-man military band. Most view the center, which has orchards, vegetable gardens, a small lake, and a forest, not just as a health clinic but also as an all-expenses-paid vacation.

The Metallurg center has not yet become infected with the abstemious spirit that rules American health spas. Above the gymnasium, there is a billiard room, a disco and a bar with a professional bartender on duty every night after 6 P.M.

Some treatments, which include leeches, cupping, and homeopathic remedies, are old-fashioned. And though Russian doctors insist that sanatorium stays are good for virtually all ailments, prevent illness and save lives, it is hard to make a strong case in a country where the average life expectancy for men recently dropped to 60.

But Russian customers say they couldn't do without them. The centers, like factory sports arenas, day-care centers, seaside vacation resorts, subsidized housing and a professional soccer team, are the social safety net that failing industries still provide — and that the government cannot afford to duplicate.

The factory director, Nikolai Izvekoy, said the center cost the factory nearly \$1 million last year.

"Anything could happen," Mr. Izvekoy said, "but I just can't imagine ever closing it down."

### Bosnia Bus Plunge Kills 11

The Associated Press

BELGRADE — A bus plunged into an abyss on a road in Serb-controlled territory in southern Bosnia early Monday, killing 11 people.

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## THE AMERICAS / POINT OF VIEW

## Dioxin and Cancer Probably Linked, U.S. Agency Finds

By Gary Lee

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Environmental Protection Agency has concluded in a long-awaited study that dioxin — a class of potent chemical compounds that works its way into fish, meat and dairy products — probably causes human cancer.

The 2,000-page report, to be released Tuesday, is the agency's strongest statement about the cancer threat of dioxins and reinforces a tentative conclusion the agency reached in 1985.

The study stops just short of labeling dioxin a known carcinogen. Making that determination calls for more study on human-exposure levels, an agency official said.

The study estimated that dioxin and related compounds are responsible for between one in 1,000 and one in 10,000 of all cancers, according to the study. A copy of the study was obtained by The Washington Post.

Lung cancer is the most common cancer presumed to be associated with dioxin exposure. The study said most of the adverse effects from dioxin occur at a level 10 to 100 times that to which most Americans are exposed.

Although dioxin first came to public attention as a contaminant in the herbicide Agent Orange used in the Vietnam War, 99 percent of known dioxin emissions in the United States now come as a by-product of incineration of medical and municipal waste that contains some form of chlorine.

"At this point, we are not recommending that the American public change any dietary habits as a result of this study," a source said. "If there are any actions to be taken, they will probably be on the part of the federal government."

One step is the agency's plan to request that industry and environmental organizations submit all data they have about the release of dioxin in the United States or about the exposure of the American population to the chemical.

The call for data is designed to help the agency determine whether further regulation of dioxin is needed, an agency source said.

The government is aware only of some amount — probably no more than half — of dioxin sources in the United States, according to the study.



COMMEMORATING A COUP — Chile's former dictator, General Augusto Pinochet, crossing himself at a service marking the 21st anniversary of the coup he led.

## Clinton Has Boxed Himself In On Haiti, Policy Experts Say

By John M. Goshko

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — As President Bill Clinton presses ahead with plans to invade Haiti, many foreign-policy experts say he has crossed the line of no return.

Despite the risks, any retreat from his vow to overthrow Haiti's military government would be a devastating blow to the credibility of his presidency and of U.S. foreign policy.

That is the near-unanimous view that emerges from interviews in recent days with scholars and other specialists, including some who have held senior positions in government.

Some of those interviewed question whether Haiti poses a genuine threat to U.S. interests, and fear that a military intervention could hog down the United States in a long-term occupation.

An invasion also could expose Mr. Clinton to attacks from congressional Republicans and even some Democrats. Recent polls show the American public has strong doubts about an invasion and could become angered with Mr. Clinton if intervention resulted in large numbers of U.S. casualties.

But the experts say that if Mr. Clinton flinches from his unequivocal, public threats to use force, he would be regarded as a laughing stock in foreign ministries around the world.

His only hope of avoiding such humiliation, without invading, would be if Haiti's military rulers heeded U.S. calls to surrender power and leave the Caribbean island republic.

"If he doesn't intervene now, he will look like the worst fool in the modern history of American diplomacy," said Piero Gleijeses, professor of American foreign policy and Latin American studies at Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies.

"He has left himself no wiggle room at all," said Chester A. Crocker, distinguished research professor of diplomacy at Georgetown University and assistant secretary of state for African affairs in the Reagan administration.

"After all the beating of tom-toms in recent days, I don't see how we can walk away now and say, 'Well, Haiti really wasn't very important after all.'"

"We have reached the stage where the administration doesn't seem to have any alternative to an invasion," said Donald F. McHenry, a professor at Georgetown University and U.S. envoy to the United Nations in the Carter administration.

The major reason Mr. Clinton — and President George Bush before him — had been reluctant to do that was awareness of the chilly response that talk of invasion provoked in a Congress and public unwilling to take on the complicated new foreign problems of the post-Cold War era.

"In my view the president has not made his case for an invasion," said Bob Dole of Kansas, leader of the Senate's minority Republicans. "Until he does, I oppose an invasion of Haiti."

The Democrats have been more supportive of the White House position that Mr. Clinton has the authority to inter-

vene without seeking congressional authorization. But most Democrats in Congress have expressed a clear preference for dealing with Haiti through means short of military force.

Nor has Mr. Clinton received any encouragement from the public. A Harris Poll at the end of July found that 23 percent of adult Americans say they do not know or understand anything about the situation in Haiti.

Among the 77 percent who said they had some knowledge of Haitian events, 62 percent opposed the use of U.S. troops to restore Haitian democracy.

Experts say that the real test of congressional and public reaction to an invasion would depend on whether it was perceived to be a success or failure. The 1983 killing of 220 Marines by a car bomb in Lebanon turned public opinion massively against U.S. involvement there.

Conversely, Mr. Bush's use of U.S. troops against Iraq in the Gulf War gained great popularity because it was a big military success accomplished with minimal casualties.

More direct parallels with Haiti are offered by two U.S. military operations in the Caribbean during recent years: President Ronald Reagan's 1983 intervention in Grenada and Mr. Bush's 1989 invasion of Panama. Both met the test of quick success with light casualties, and, as a result, neither became a major post-invasion political issue in Congress or with the public.

## Cubans Sail To Beat Deadline For Exodus

Reuters

MIAMI — U.S. Coast Guard crews were busy Monday as more than 1,000 Cubans rushed to beat their government's deadline for the end of the exodus of "boat people."

A Coast Guard spokesman said 1,004 Cubans were intercepted in the Florida Straits on Sunday, followed by 189 early Monday afternoon.

There was additional concern about the danger the boat people were facing Monday as the remnants of a tropical storm reached into the 90-mile (145-kilometer) Florida Straits. The storm, designated Debby, hit the eastern Caribbean with heavy rains and high winds throughout the weekend.

"It's rougher than it has been in the last several days," said Lieutenant Commander Scott LaRochelle.

"We really couldn't characterize it as an absolute deterrent right now," he said of the storm, noting the number of Cubans picked up Sunday.

The Cuban government, which reached an immigration accord with the United States on Friday, has promised to begin a crackdown on Tuesday to halt the flow of people leaving the island on homemade rafts, inner tubes and flimsy boats.

More than 9,500 Cubans have been picked up at sea by the Coast Guard so far in September, bringing the total number in 1994 to more than 35,000.

Jamaican authorities said a group of 24 Cuban boat people — 10 men, 6 children and 8 women — landed on its shores Sunday, bringing to 50 the number of Cuban refugees now in Jamaica.

## POLITICAL NOTES

## Getting Set for Health Debate

As they return from a two-week recess that began with universal health insurance legislation dead and incremental measures in critical condition, determined Senate optimists are still working to pass a measure that would insure about half the 39 million Americans who currently lack coverage.

The senators themselves will not be meeting until later in the week, but their staffs spent most of the time their bosses were away looking over the details of the plan offered by the self-styled Mainstream Coalition, a bipartisan group of about 20 senators, and making line-by-line comparisons with Democratic bills.

Senator John H. Chafee, Republican of Rhode Island, who has led the bipartisan group, said that those talks have been going "quite well." Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, who has been the Senate's leading voice for national health insurance since 1970, said there were fewer sticking points than he had expected.

"We are much closer to agreement on many of them than had seemed possible," he said. Still, a very steep uphill path lies before them. It is made especially difficult by the lack of enthusiasm for health care legislation that many Democrats have encountered at home, the fact that they would prefer campaigning for re-election to making possibly futile efforts on health care, and the pressure on President Bill Clinton to take a firm position — to make it clear that when he said he would veto a bill that fell short of universal coverage, he meant it. (NYT)

## Panting for Votes in California

In a victory for working women that might also translate into women's votes, California's governor, Pete Wilson, has signed into law a bill that prohibits employers from prohibiting female employees from wearing slacks to work.

"Women make important business decisions every day," the governor said. "Indeed, working women should be able to make the simple choice on the professional business attire they wish to wear."

Mr. Wilson is running against Kathleen Brown, a Democrat, for re-election and needs all the women's votes he can get.

The law, effective Jan. 1, also is designed to help stop sex-based price discrimination against women. It directs the state Board of Barbering and Cosmetology to notify licensees that prices for haircuts must be based on the difficulty of providing the cut, not on whether the customer is a woman or a man. Critics say many women are charged far more money than men for haircuts. (LAT)

## Job Bush Opponent Bows Out

The way was cleared for Jeb Bush, a son of former President George Bush, to face off against incumbent Lawton Chiles for Florida's governorship when his last Republican opponent announced he would withdraw from the race.

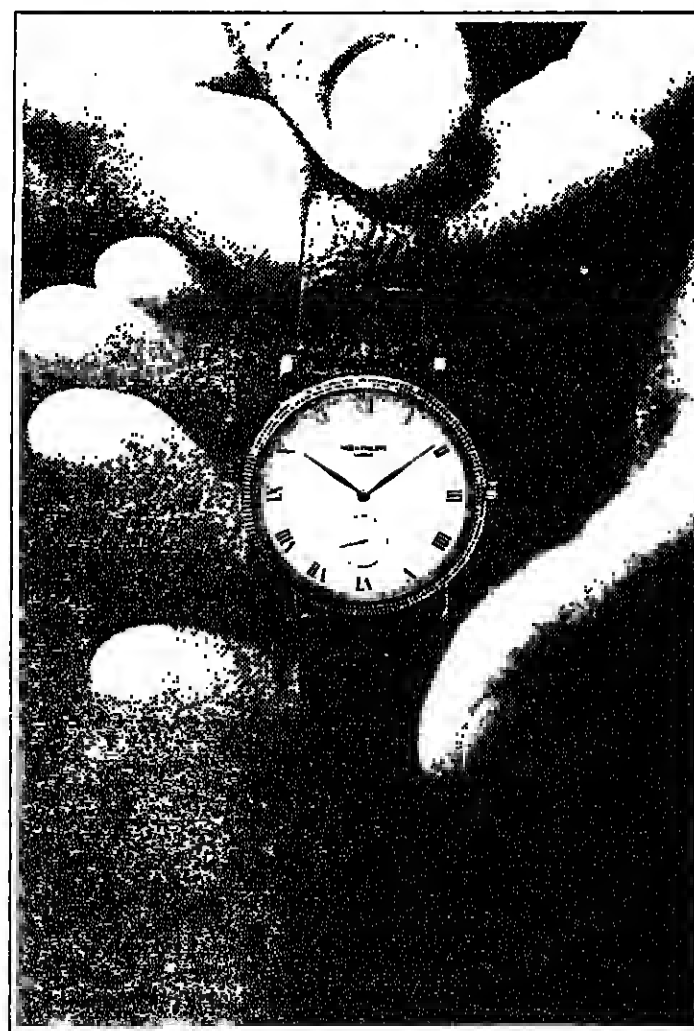
Jim Smith, who was defeated by John Ellis ("Jeb") Bush in Thursday's Republican primary, announced at a press conference that he had decided not to take part in a runoff.

Under Florida law, the top two Republican vote-getters in the primary had faced a runoff because the winner, Mr. Bush, had failed to obtain a majority of votes cast. (Reuters)

## Quote/Unquote

Adolphus Roberts, a witness of the crash of a light plane at the White House: "It had lights on both wings, it turned left and lined up with the White House. I heard a large boom sound. There was no fire, no nothing." (AP)

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## Away From Politics

• A strong earthquake shook Northern California and Nevada, but there were no immediate reports of damage or injuries. The quake had a preliminary magnitude of 6.0 on the Richter Scale and was centered about 30 miles (50 kilometers) southwest of Lake Tahoe.

• About 95 percent of Americans believe in God and 90 percent believe in heaven, but significant minorities of Christians do not believe in such tenets of their religion as the virgin birth, according to the Harris Poll. Of the four in five Americans who describe themselves as Christian, 99 percent believe in God, 89 percent in the survival of the soul after death, 87 percent in miracles and 85 percent in the virgin birth of Jesus. Slightly more than three-fourths of the Christians believe in the devil and hell.

• Nicole Brown Simpson's parents were made the legal guardians of her children, aged 8 and 6, O. J. Simpson, who has been charged with the murder of his former wife and a male friend, did not contest the arrangement.

• A Ford Motor Co. employee accused of shooting four co-workers, two of them fatally, was embittered over internal union politics, United Auto Workers officials said. Oliver French, 47, allegedly walked out of a weekend meeting at a Dearborn, Michigan, UAW office, returned about 20 minutes later and opened fire. (AP)

## ATTENTION ALL U.S. CITIZENS

Time is running out for voter registration for November elections, but you can still register at one of the following events:

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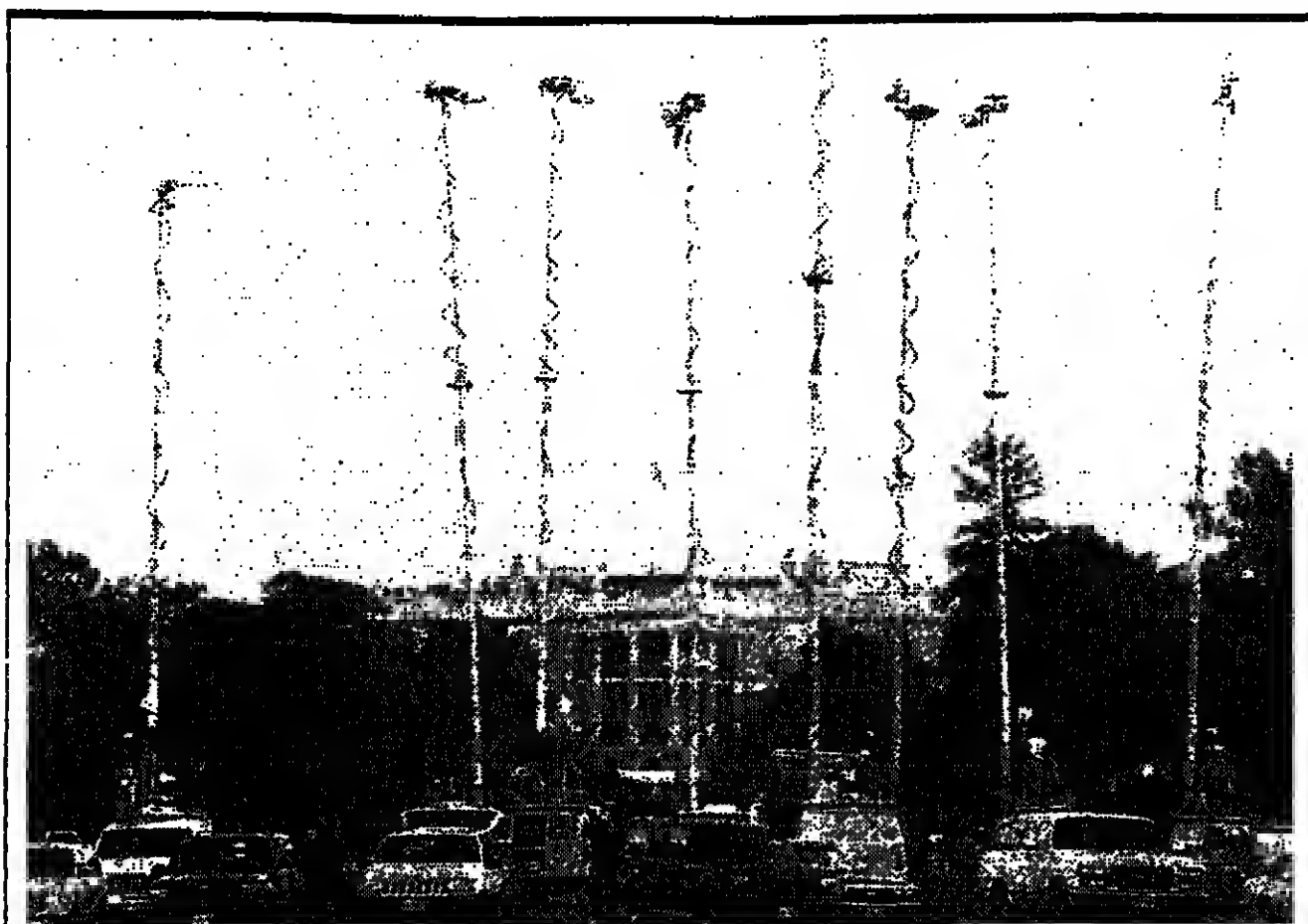
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TV satellite trucks setting up outside the White House to report on the crash of the plane on the South Lawn.

## Police Say Pilot Had Prior Mental Illness

WASHINGTON — The pilot of the plane that crashed onto the White House grounds Monday had "a prior history of mental illness," investigators said.

A Secret Service spokesman, Carl Meyer, identified the pilot who died in the crash as Frank Eugene Corder, 38, and added: "Preliminary investigation has determined that Corder has a prior history of mental illness."

Mr. Meyer said the reports of Mr. Corder's mental illness could include anything from "a diagnosis of paranoid schizophrenia to alcoholism" and would be one of the points to be determined by the inquiry.

Mr. Corder's family has said that he had an alcohol problem.

Mr. Meyer said at a White House briefing that it appeared the single-engine plane flown by Mr. Corder had been stolen from the Harford County airport in Maryland on Sunday night.

The authorities said Mr. Corder was a freight truck driver at Baltimore International Airport. Relatives said he had been distraught over the death of his father and the recent breakup of his marriage.

John Corder, 41, said he had not talked with his brother since his brother moved out of the Perry Point, Maryland, house he shared with his wife, Lydia, three weeks ago. The couple had no children.

John Corder said his brother had never been in any trouble with the authori-

ties and had no strong political beliefs.

Mr. Meyer said no evidence had been found of a political motive, but he said he believed the suspect had a criminal record because Baltimore police had provided a picture of him.

Secret Service and FBI agents spent most of the morning at the Harford County airport, where a Cessna 150 trainer aircraft was missing, according to the president of a private group that owns the airport.

Joe Kesser, 71, the airport's flight instructor and manager, said he remembered giving Mr. Corder a flying lesson about two years ago, but that he terminated the lessons when a state policeman told him the man had a drug problem.

(AP, Reuters)

## BREACH: How Did Pilot Get Past Security to Crash at White House?

Continued from Page 1

ly, any suspicion of an organized attempt of the president's life, or terrorism.

A Secret Service spokesman, Carl Meyer, said that immediately after the crash, agents at the White House did not know whether the pilot had a heart attack, whether the plane had run out of gas or whether the crash was meant as a diversion.

The wreckage was searched and no explosives or weapons were found, Mr. Meyer said.

Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen, whose department oversees the Secret Service, ordered a full inquiry into Secret Service methods and procedures, to be completed in 90 days.

According to initial reports, the pilot stole the aircraft Sunday night, did not file a required flight plan, and flew low to avoid radar detection by controllers at

National Airport, just a few miles away across the Potomac River.

The pilot took off from a small regional airport north of Baltimore and eventually passed over the city at a very low level before the plane skidded across the lawn, crashing into trees along the way.

Unconfirmed reports suggested that the Secret Service, which is said to maintain anti-aircraft batteries on the White House roof, detected the plane 14 seconds before it hit. It then flipped over and came to rest against the ground-floor office window of the president's doctor.

White House sources told news agencies that security forces had fired on shots at the plane as it came down, but Mr. Meyer refused to confirm that. A witness on the ground, Adolphus Roberts, said the craft had been quiet as it passed overhead and seemed to have glided into the White House, with only wingtip lights visible.

The crash immediately placed a spotlight on the Secret Service, its security operations at the White House and, in particular, its anti-aircraft contingencies.

Larry Sheafe, a former deputy director of the Secret Service, said on CNN that speculation about the placement of Stinger anti-aircraft missiles atop the White House "could be certainly more than folklore."

But Mr. Sheafe suggested that fully protecting the White House in a major metropolitan area surrounded by numerous small and large airports was a daunting task.

It was unclear early Monday how the White House detected the plane 14 seconds before impact and whether it has an independent radar system capable of detecting low-flying craft. The Secret Service declined to discuss any specific aspect of White House security.

## CAIRO: A Deal Emerges

political and social agendas.

UN officials say they hope the strategies endorsed by the conference will curb the rate of population growth. They expect a rise in world population to 7.27 billion in the year 2015, an increase from 5.67 billion today. But they warn that if widespread family planning is not available, the world's population could jump to 7.92 billion people in 2015 and 12.5 billion in 2050.

The most controversial chapter — which evoked angry exchanges among Islamic and Catholic leaders and many liberal delegates from Western countries — revolved around the chapter on "reproductive rights and reproductive health."

The reference to other unions outside of marriage was removed.

Western delegates who supported the clause said the concept was kept because of later references to various forms of family. Muslim states attacked the phrase as endorsing homosexual unions.

## Success Summary at Cairo

Reuters

Here is a summary of some of the main successes scored by the different parties at the population conference in Cairo:

**MUSLIMS**

- Inserted a clause saying implementation of the document should be "consistent with... full respect for the various religions and ethical values and cultural backgrounds" of nations. Islamic groups had warned that the West was using the Cairo conference to impose its views.
- Removed "other unions," as in "marriage and other unions," from the text because they were worried it would give implicit backing to homosexual relationships.
- Removed a passage on sexual rights in the document because they feared it would promote promiscuity.
- Removed a reference to an "alternative to early marriage" for young women because some Muslim states said this would encourage prostitution.
- Changed a call for "equal" treatment in inheritance rights to the less-defined "equitable." Under Islamic law a woman receives only half the legacy her brother receives.
- Won greater emphasis for parental rights

and responsibility over the issue of adolescent sexual health and guidance.

**ROMAN CATHOLICS**

- Won greater emphasis for passage saying abortion should not be promoted as a method of family planning.
- WESTERN GOVERNMENTS AND FEMINISTS**
- Won recognition of "unsafe abortion" as a major public health concern and a commitment that governments would deal with its medical complications.
- The focal point of the text, "empowerment of women," stayed at the center of the conference program. It also urged prohibition of "female genital mutilation," or female circumcision, and the condemnation of rape.
- Kept in a reference to reproductive rights of "couples and individuals" against protests from Muslim countries that said the rights should only apply to married couples.
- Western delegates say the text still refers to families "in their various forms," compensating for the loss of the term "other unions."
- Kept out explicit reference to a right for migrant family reunification, which some countries feared would open a deluge of immigrants.

## BOMB: Protestant Group Claims Attack in Dublin

Continued from Page 1

nolly Station after a two-and-a-half-hour journey. Connolly is one of the two main train stations here.

An Irish Rail spokesman said two women on the seat where the device had been planted were cut on their legs.

Irish Rail got a telephone warning just about the time the bomb exploded, he added. "We were unable to clear the train

until after the device had gone off," he said.

In London, the British government, anxious to reassure Northern Ireland's Protestant majority, issued what appeared to be a veiled plea to the United States against feting the Sinn Féin leader, Gerry Adams.

It is expected that Mr. Adams will soon apply for his second visa this year.

"We would hope that the

U.S. authorities don't do anything which would be considered by the majority of Northern Ireland opinion to be damaging to the process," said an aide to Prime Minister John Major.

In their first reaction to the IRA cease-fire, the Ulster Volunteer Force and other paramilitaries demanded reassurances that the cease-fire was permanent.

## MERGERS: 3 Food, Pharmaceutical and Financial Companies Announce Major Takeover Operations in U.S.

Continued from Page 1

counter operations of Sterling Winthrop Inc. in the United States and Canada. SmithKline Beecham bought Sterling's global over-the-counter drug business from Eastman Kodak Co. on Aug. 29 for \$2.9 billion. It is selling the U.S. operations to Bayer through the latter's subsidiary, Miles Inc. The deal includes the rights to use the Bayer name in the United States.

Bayer lost those rights when its U.S. business was confiscated and later passed on to Sterling.

The company said it would change the name of its North American subsidiaries to Bayer as quickly as possible.

"This is a special event in the history of our firm," said Manfred Schneider, the chairman of Bayer. "We are pleased that we will now, after 75 years, be able to do business once

more under our company name with the Bayer cross symbol without limitations."

Mr. Schneider said the deal would double Bayer's North American over-the-counter drug business to more than \$600 million.

The pharmaceutical industry in the United States has been going through a wave of consolidation and mergers — including the \$8.5 billion offer last month by American Home

## Kohl Sees Chances as 'Not Bad' In October

Reuters

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl said on Monday his party's chances in a general election Oct. 16 were "not bad," but the opposition Social Democrats said weekend regional elections showed he was losing his grip on power.

Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats were returned to office in Saxony with an increased absolute majority on Sunday, but the Social Democrats scored a similar landslide victory in Brandenburg.

The chancellor said the victories reflected the great personal popularity of the two state premiers, Kurt Biedenkopf in Saxony and Manfred Stolpe in Brandenburg.

Mr. Kohl, whose party is focusing its election platform on him, told a news conference the same "personalization of democratic politics" was occurring at the national level.

Mr. Kohl said nationwide polls gave his party 42 percent or 43 percent of the vote.

"We have a chance to build on this," he said. "The starting position for the CDU in the federal elections is not bad."

The opposition seized on the weekend defeats of the liberal Free Democrats, with whom Mr. Kohl has governed in Bonn since 1982, as evidence that his coalition could no longer win a majority.

"The only national significance of these elections is that Helmut Kohl is gradually losing his coalition partner," said the Social Democratic shadow finance minister, Oskar Lafontaine.

In both Eastern states, the Free Democrats fell far short of the 5 percent hurdle needed to enter Parliament.

## Mitterrand Says He'll Resign If Cancer Becomes Unbearable

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Seeking to reassure French opinion, President François Mitterrand said Monday night that he intended to stay in office until the end of his term in May, but pledged to leave if his cancer became so painful that it impaired his ability to govern.

In a 90-minute interview shown live on television, Mr. Mitterrand, looking gaunt, became the first French leader to publicly discuss questions about French acceptance of the Vichy government in occupied France.

Acknowledging that he had been "slow" to realize the implications of Pétain's policies, Mr. Mitterrand denied that his youthful conservatism ever involved anti-Semitism or sympathy for war criminals.

Beyond doubts about his health, Mr. Mitterrand has been beset by a swarm of essays and books attacking him as he completes 14 years in power.

This summer he ignored a best-selling exposé, "Mitterrand and the 40 Thieves," in which the rightist author Jean Montaldo linked insider-trading scandals to the French president's inner circle.

But his aloofness cracked over disclosures about his activities 50 years ago when, as a young politician, he gave his allegiance to the collaborationist Vichy government, only belatedly switching to the Resistance.

Breaking a French taboo about the gray area between collaboration and patriotism, a new factual account of the young Mitterrand's maneuvers

has shattered the French Socialists' inflated Jewish organizations and outraged the Resistance movement.

Mr. Mitterrand acknowledged Monday that the disclosures about his political beginnings have "caused suffering and honest worry" among many Socialists who have supported him. But he said that he was at peace with himself about his record as a reformer.

The uproar stemmed from a book, "A French Youth: François Mitterrand 1934-1947," that documents changes in his personal ideology that previous biographers had only hinted at and which critics now claim is proof of cynical opportunism.

It shocks the French, said the author, Pierre Péan, because Mr. Mitterrand's actions are depicted as quite usual in the period and because Mr. Mitterrand has chosen to stop covering up his flirtation with Pétainism.

"Everyone knew," a former Resistance leader said, "but it suited everyone for it to be rumor so that you could accept it or deny it depending on whether you liked Mitterrand or hated him."

Decades of political manipulation of the facts means that this sordid era now arouses extraordinary interest, according to Eric Conan and Henry Roussot in their new book, "Vichy, a Past That Won't Pass Away."

"Instead of fading, the black-and-white clichés about the period become more obsessional," they write, explaining that young people are fascinated by a period that is rarely depicted in its full complexity.

In cooperating with Mr. Péan, Mr. Mitterrand seems to

have wanted a realistic account before historians could treat this formative period as a cynical pursuit of power.

"Only once did he press his own interpretation," Mr. Péan said, "asking me to notice that he always worked for social justice, whatever his ideology."

The book depicts Mr. Mitterrand as a politician who, even when he swung over to the Resistance, spent less time sabotaging the Germans than maneuvering for a postwar role.

The disclosures are viewed by Socialists as destroying what little credibility they have left as a party he forged in 1973, with many leaders blaming him for lacking real convictions.

Mr. Mitterrand's political technique, dating from Vichy, involves an almost conspiratorial network of personal friendships, often among his ideological enemies, including René Bousquet, the Vichy police chief. Acquired in a postwar trial, he continued as a friend of Mr. Mitterrand until the mid-1980s, when new charges surfaced.

Mr. Mitterrand rebuffed charges of anti-Semitism, and Mr. Péan found no hint of it beyond Mr. Mitterrand's work alongside anti-Semites.

A final reproach is that Mr. Mitterrand's disclosures have started a subtle rehabilitation of the Vichy regime — a view Mr. Péan does not reject if it means that understanding is preferable to stereotypes.

### U.S. Official in Cambodia

The Associated Press

PHNOM PENH — Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Peter Tomsen arrived Monday.

## NATO Allies Open Exercises With 7 East Europe Nations

By Rick Atkinson  
Washington Post Service

BIEDRUSKO, Poland — NATO took the first tentative steps toward expansion into Eastern Europe on Monday with an elaborate military exercise involving six NATO allies and seven former Warsaw Pact adversaries.

With flags flapping and brass bands thumping, troops from the 13 oodles marched onto a parade ground here for the opening ceremonies of what the Polish prime minister, Waldemar Pawlak, called "a new dimension in partnership."

The 650 soldiers then immediately repaired to the field for training in marksmanship, patrolling and other military skills geared toward future peacekeeping operations.

Code-named Cooperative Bridge 94, the five-day military exercise is the first so-called Partnership for Peace undertaking. It is intended to bridge the gap between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and its newly cooperative neighbors to the East.

"Clearly today marks the beginning of a new chapter in the history of NATO and of Europe," said General George Joulwan, the supreme Allied commander in Europe. "Five years ago we faced each other across an Iron Curtain as adversaries. Today we train together as partners."

General Joulwan urged the assembled soldiers to share with their comrades at home "the vision of a new Europe, a peaceful and cooperative Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals."

Partnership for Peace, approved by the NATO heads of government last January, is intended as a temporizing measure to improve cooperation, while deferring the delicate question of expanding the alliance from its current membership of 16 nations.

Many of the 22 countries that have signed Partnership for Peace agreements have expressed a clear and even urgent desire for full NATO membership, in part as a safeguard against resurgent Russian imperialism.

NATO is divided over how quickly to expand the alliance, although a consensus is emerging that Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary

and perhaps Slovenia could become members within a few years.

Participants in this week's exercise include, from NATO, the United States, Denmark, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Britain. The former East Bloc nations taking part are Poland, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia and Ukraine.

Conspicuously absent from the forces assembling in Poland were the Russians, a recent Partnership for Peace signatory with whom U.S. forces recently exercised in bilateral maneuvers near the Ural Mountains.

General Helge Hansen, a German who serves as NATO's commander in Central Europe, said all Partnership signatories had been invited to Poland this week, but that Russia had not yet signed on at the time the invitations were issued.

Reflecting the lack of familiarity between many of the participants here, the exercises have been carefully choreographed and are limited to company-level operations.

Five companies — respectively commanded by a German, an Italian, a Pole, a Briton and an American — are each comprised of four platoons of different nationalities. Company C, for example, commanded by a Polish captain, has Italian, Lithuanian, Polish and American platoons.

"Some of the operators have complained that this is pretty stuff," said a U.S. officer. "But when you've got 13 countries that have never worked together before, it probably wouldn't be smart to get too fancy right away."

Moreover, several of the military operations recently undertaken by the United States and its NATO allies have required the skills of peacekeepers more than warriors.

"There's a tough balance between the political desire to do something big and the military need to do something that's really beneficial," said General David M. Maddox, commander of the U.S. Army in Europe.

"It's hard to suppress the appetite to go mount a division attack," General Maddox said. "But for one thing, I'm not sure who we'd attack these days."

## UN Reports Heavy Bosnia Shelling, British Warn of a Possible Pullout

Reuters

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — United Nations peacekeepers reported heavy shelling attacks Monday in a northwest Bosnian enclave, a day after Pope John Paul II appealed for an end to ethnic hatred and religious intolerance in a visit to former Yugoslavia.

In a separate development, Britain warned that it would withdraw its UN peacekeeping troops from Bosnia if the UN lifts an arms embargo against Muslim-led forces.

Serb and Muslim-led Bosnian troops clashed in the Bihac enclave and traded about 400 artillery and mortar rounds.

The two armies were fighting around Otoka, northwest of Bihac town, in the enclave where Muslims are surrounded by Serb forces.

Despite the fighting in the enclave, Serbs had not resumed shelling of Bihac town, Major Dacre Holloway said.

Serbs halted artillery attacks on the Muslim-held town over the weekend after the UN warned them that they risked NATO air attack if they persisted in shelling Bihac, situated in a UN-declared safe area.

In London, Defense Secretary Malcolm Rifkind said Britain would have to pull out its contingent of more than 3,000 peacekeepers if the arms ban were lifted, allowing weapons to flow freely to the Muslims.

"If the UN was to decide to start supplying arms to one of the combatants in this war, there is no way in which UN forces could remain in Bosnia on a bipartisan basis," he told the BBC.

In eastern Bosnia, three British UN soldiers died on Monday and five were injured in an accident.

two businesses it bought would generate more than \$3 billion in annual sales, lifting overall annual travel sales by a third, to \$12 billion. American Express executives said the deal would enable it offer a better service to big international companies, which increasingly demand integrated management of their travel costs. The business travel market amounts to about \$140 billion a year in Europe and \$120 billion in the United States, the executives said.

(Reuters, APX, AP, AFP, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)





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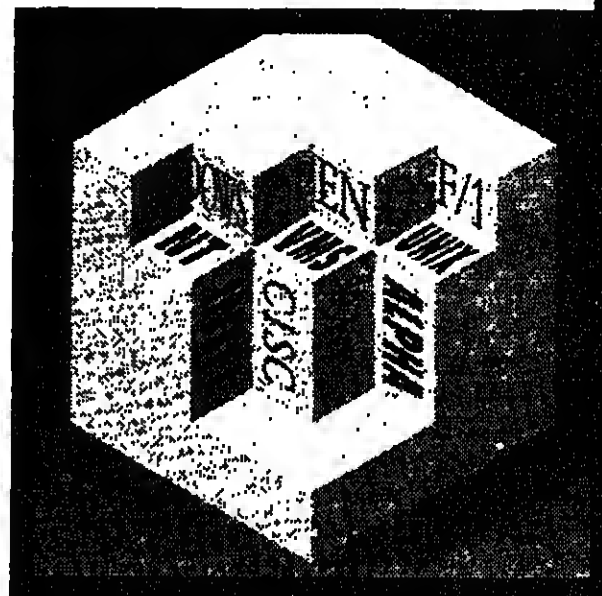
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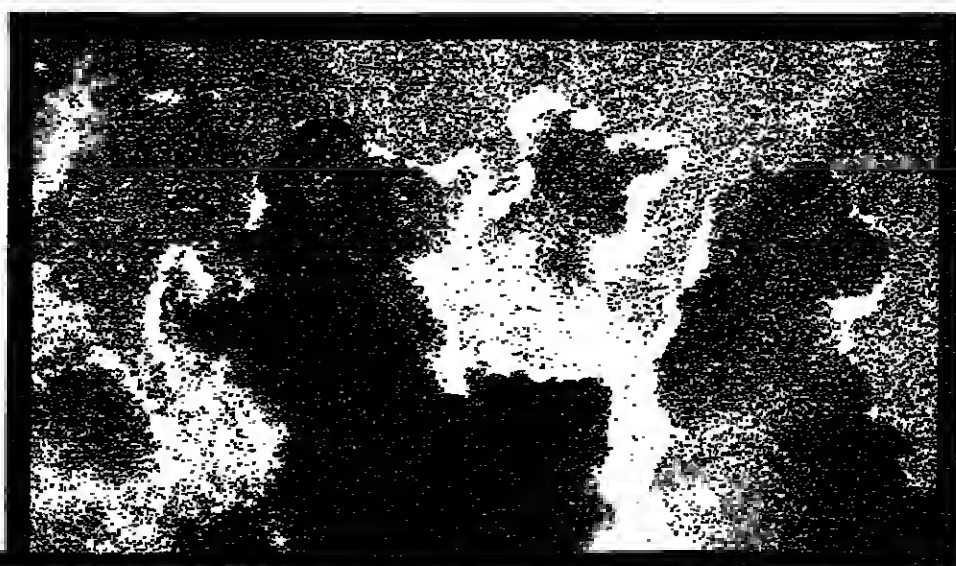
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# Herald Tribune

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## Bosnia and the Embargoes

### Ease the Sanctions Now

President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia is now willing to let international observers monitor the trade embargo he has imposed on the Bosnian Serbs. In return, the United States, Britain, France, Germany and Russia will ask the UN Security Council to begin easing sanctions on the Yugoslav Federation, now consisting only of Serbia and Montenegro.

That makes sense — if the monitors can verify that the embargo is being enforced. The United Nations imposed sanctions against Yugoslavia to get Belgrade to cut off the Bosnian Serbs. If that is what Belgrade is now doing, it deserves relief. The first steps planned, reopening Yugoslavia's airports to international flights and allowing its citizens to participate in international sporting and cultural events, are harmless enough in themselves. But it would be a mistake to take even these steps without using the same UN resolution to lift the arms embargo on Bosnia.

The two will be linked only if the Clinton administration insists on it. Europe, including Russia, is eager to help Mr. Milosevic, hoping he will pressure the Bosnian Serbs to accept the international partition plan that the Bosnian government has already accepted. The partition would be patrolled by international troops, including at least 15,000 Americans. But these same European

countries vehemently oppose Washington's proposal to pressure the Bosnian Serbs by lifting the unjust arms embargo against the Bosnian government, a step that would eventually let Bosnia protect its own interests without massive international intervention.

Unlike the sanctions against Mr. Milosevic, the Bosnian arms embargo is not tied to specific policies. Originally imposed against all parts of the former Yugoslavia, it disproportionately hurts Bosnia because the heavy weapons left by the Yugoslav Army on Bosnian soil were seized by Serb militias when the fighting began. Sealing Mr. Milosevic's border will not be enough to overcome this disadvantage. Only when Bosnia can buy arms to defend itself can it assure compliance with any peace terms without outside intervention.

There is a risk that Bosnia would use new arms to abandon peace diplomacy and try to recapture lost territory. But that danger can be countered if relief from the arms embargo is linked to Bosnia's continued acceptance of the latest international peace plan.

If the issues of sanctions relief for Yugoslavia and for Bosnia are now separated, Europe will never agree to lift the Bosnia embargo. That is why the United States must insist on linking the two from the outset, beginning this week.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

### Focus on the Blockade

A noose of sorts is tightening on Bosnia's Serbs, principal perpetrators of the Bosnian war and principal obstacles to the international peace plan. Serbia, itself badly hurt by sanctions, had sought to pry them off by announcing a blockade of military supplies to its ethnic kin and erstwhile clients, the Bosnian Serbs. First accept monitors to police the blockade, said the Americans, Russians and West Europeans. Now Serbia reportedly has accepted monitors. In return, the allies promise to lift some of the sanctions.

Serbia could cheat or falter. The Bosnian Serbs will surely conspire to obtain supplies elsewhere. Yet the significance of an effective Serbian blockade cannot be dismissed. From being an irresponsible patron of its client's war and a full-fledged adventurer in its own right, Serbia has become, thanks to sanctions and war fatigue, a potential key participant in ending the war on imperfect but internationally approved terms. By imposing a blockade and opening up to the monitors, Serbia takes on the role of chief enforcer to deliver the Bosnian

Serbs to the international peace plan.

For making good, Serbia deserves international reward. But Serbia, which bears the chief responsibility for turning political disintegration in the old Yugoslavia into military conflict, has its work cut out for it. It is not simply that the Bosnian Serbs have spurned the only peace plan on the table. They are still conducting military strangulation missions in Muslim-held enclaves in eastern Bosnia and, newly in cooperation with Croatian Serbs, at Bihać in the northwest. For Serbia to return to international good graces it must see to the whole and essential purpose of changing the Bosnian Serbs' policy from war and conquest to peace and withdrawal.

There remains the more familiar option for evening the odds in Bosnia: lifting the international arms embargo that disadvantages the Muslim-led Bosnian government. President Bill Clinton and some of his American critics have favored this option, even as most of the allies reject it. Perhaps it will come to that. But the Serbian blockade of the Bosnian Serbs is the option to play out first.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## An Admirable Agreement

Russian and Chinese leaders have signed an accord to end one of the world's bitterest border conflicts. For the first time, as President Boris Yeltsin said, practically the entire border between the two giants has been legally settled.

The "practically" refers to the still-unresolved status of two islands on the Amur River, and another on the Ussuri River. These are relative flyspecks, unlikely to provoke the furious confrontation that led to armed clashes in 1969.

Under the accord, signed in Moscow on Sept. 3, the two countries say they will no longer target each other with nuclear missiles or use force against each other. They will also limit sharply the number of troops deployed along the frontier. This parallels Moscow's similar agreements on nuclear targeting with the United States and Britain, and taken together with other Russian troop withdrawals goes far to dispel the worst fears of the imperial era.

Russia's expansion eastward and southward into Asia and westward into Europe was justified over the centuries by czars and Communists alike as essential for security. In fact, the opposite occurred. Closing frontiers and spending billions of rubles to support a huge

military establishment fed the suspicions that drove the arms race with Russia's worried neighbors, among them China. Neither the czarist empire nor its Communist successor was saved by its enormous, bloated armies. But with the collapse of the Soviet empire, China is now Russia's second-biggest trading partner after Germany — both countries where Soviet soldiers once glowered across hostile frontiers.

The new Chinese-Russian accord is unlikely to end China's unease about Russia's intentions. Nor will anxieties vanish in Russia about a thinly populated Far Eastern frontier, where some 8 million Russians face 96 million Chinese. Russian nationalists have already assailed the agreement as a sellout. For their part, Chinese Communists worry about contagion from Russia's political freedoms.

But these are footnotes. A long and bitter dispute has come to a civil conclusion, promising freer movement of goods, people and ideas across the world's longest national frontier. Two giants have set an admirable example for other nations, big and small, and for their own future relations.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Still Bound to Berliners

They had come to Berlin as occupying powers and stayed on as protectors. On Wednesday, officials from the United States, France and Britain celebrated the departure of the last handful of troops who had been a part of Berlin's landscape for nearly 50 years.

Secretary of State Warren Christopher was quick to remind Berliners that "even as our troops leave Berlin, 100,000 American servicemen and women will remain in Europe." But now that the last Red Army regiment has headed home, the American military presence is no longer the reassuring symbol it once was.

Berliners know that improving the economic prospects for those Russian troops at home and their countrymen along with

the rest of Eastern Europe will do more for long-term security than all the forces NATO can muster. That makes continued cooperation between the United States and Germany as imperative as ever.

Both countries have a considerable stake in stimulating the East's recovery by giving it access to the West's markets. Both want to spread the West's democratic political culture to the East. Both know that, were they to drift apart, it would alarm others and lead to a revival of Russian-German rivalry over Eastern Europe. Together, they can reassure Russia and its neighbors.

Those shared values bind Americans to Berliners even as the troops bid farewell.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Reconciliation: Mandela Finds a Sound Model in Chile

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — On the hundredth day of his presidency, Nelson Mandela announced that he would send Parliament legislation establishing a Truth and Reconciliation Commission to deal with human rights abuses of the apartheid era.

Mr. Mandela is confronted with the human rights conundrum of the '90s: how the newly liberated deal with the crimes of the past.

It is the issue of our time because, from Eastern Europe to Latin America to southern Africa, never have so many peoples emerged so suddenly from tyranny. Now they come face to face with the same dilemma: what to do with the past?

One can talk about war crimes trials, as do many human rights preeners in the context of Serbia or Haiti. But such talk is mostly bluff. (At best, they'll catch a few small fish.) Mr. Mandela is no bluff. Which is why he speaks not of crimes and tribunals but of truth and reconciliation — borrowing precisely the approach taken by the most successful new democracy of the decade, Chile.

In 1990, Chile's democratic government took over from a military dictatorship that had come to power in a violent 1973 coup. Several years of murderous repression had followed that push. The military finally handed over power to a democratically elected government. But it had long before decreed itself an amnesty. What were the democrats to do?

They could not sweep crimes of this magnitude under the rug. Yet they could not seek criminal convictions because abrogating the amnesty would have sparked civil unrest and invited another coup and more suffering. So they decided, with a principled wisdom admired and emulated all the way to Pretoria, that between absolute justice and truth, they decided to pursue, above all, a full and unimpeachable accounting of

**It is the human rights conundrum of the '90s: How should the newly liberated deal with crimes of the past?**

the past. Hence, by presidential appointment, the National Commission on Truth and Reconciliation.

The logic of this approach is powerfully elucidated by a commission member, José Zalaquett, in his introduction to the English edition of the commission's report (University of Notre Dame Press, 1993). The dilemma, explains Mr. Zalaquett, is simple. When you defeat human rights violators in war and pulverize them into unconditional surrender, there is no

predicament. You de-Nazify. You hold war crimes trials. You do what you will within the norms of international law.

But what happens when the surrender is only partial? What happens when the losing side gets to participate in the transition to democracy and is still a force in the new society?

In Chile, the old dictatorship gave way, but it still controls the army. In South Africa, the white minority is one-eighth of the population, part of the government, economically dominant and needed for the rebuilding of the country. Pursuing full justice in these conditions is impossible without risking chaos and bloodshed. So, instead, one seeks the possible and the honorable: truth.

The Chilean commission investigated in excruciating detail every single "disappearance," every murder, every assassination (including those by anti-government guerrillas). It ranged up and down the country taking testimony from thousands of witnesses. The result is a methodical catalogue of horrors.

The commission was not a tribunal, however. It named the victims but not the perpetrators. It did not presume to attribute guilt to individuals.

Why? Because "to name culprits who had not defended themselves and were not obliged to do so would have been the moral equivalent of convicting someone without due process," says Mr. Zalaquett. "This would have been in contradiction

with the spirit, if not the letter, of the rule of law and human rights principles."

The release of the truth commission's findings — by President Patricio Aylwin in a televised address — had an electric effect on Chile. To the victims, particularly the "disappeared," it gave identity, a resurrection in dignity in the national consciousness. To the victims' families it gave the balm of knowledge and the repose that comes from a final accounting.

Perhaps most important, it gave the country a catharsis. Its findings were accepted by all parties of all political stripes. Its thousands of pages were signed by all eight politically disparate members of the commission without a note of dissent. It leaves no quarter for revisionists. It established a benchmark of consensually acknowledged truth that is a legacy for the future.

Not a complete victory for justice — in such circumstances there could be no such a victory — but triumph enough. And executed with such judiciousness and scruple that the new South Africa has chosen the Chileans' model to deal with the crimes of apartheid.

A wise choice. Mr. Mandela has taken as his model people who take the principles of human rights so seriously that they apply them even to themselves; people who know the dangers of fanaticism; who have made their first duty after liberation not vengeance and retribution but truth and social peace.

Washington Post Writers Group

## Blame This American Decline on a History of Self-Inflicted Wounds

By Hobart Rowen

This is the first of two articles.

WASHINGTON — When I began in journalism more than 50 years ago, the United States was struggling to survive the hardships of the Great Depression and soon would face the privations of World War II. Ironically, both experiences would leave the nation more prosperous than ever. The United States emerged in the late 1940s with the most powerful economy in the world, and for decades it remained unrivaled.

Today, the United States is the world's largest debtor, and many critics insist that it is a second-class power. America's decline in self-esteem puzzles both allies and rivals. Many Americans search for a scapegoat. They should be looking in the mirror.

The wounds to America's economic health and national pride have been largely self-inflicted. The country's recent economic history is a story of official blunders, mismanagement, stupidity and irresponsibility.

It is a story that begins in the 1960s, with President Lyndon Johnson's inheritance of an unprecedented level of prosperity, with good jobs and no significant inflation. But his embrace of an unwinnable war in Vietnam — and his insistence that Americans could have both "guns and butter" — put the country on a course from which it has yet to recover.

The Vietnam buildup destroyed the delicate social fabric woven during the Eisenhower and Kennedy years and by Mr. Johnson's Great Society.

Lyndon Johnson faced two unpalatable choices in seeking funds to pay for his escalating war: to cut other government spending or to raise additional taxes. Unhappily, he did neither. He thus let the inflation genie out of the bottle, touching off a devastating spiral that, ultimately, the Federal Reserve Board was forced to battle

by imposing higher interest rates.

Mr. Johnson's decision, indulged by a spineless Congress, helped to generate a flight from the dollar. His gamble was that an economy already overheated by a business boom could somehow absorb the costs of an increasingly bloody war and still escape inflationary price increases.

The United States was thereby set on a course that slowly debilitated its fundamental economic health. Six presidents — two Democrats and four Republicans — would fail, at critical times, to make the decisions that would have ensured prosperity as the country struggled to survive a period of extraordinary technological change and fierce competition from once-prostrate allies.

We Americans have been the victims over the past 30 years of an almost sublime mismanagement in Washington. We have

stumbled through an era of greed and malfeasance, from Mr. Johnson's failure to finance the Vietnam War through the multiple failures of Reaganomics. In between, we have suffered the duplicity of Richard Nixon, the ineptitude of the well-meaning but bumbling Gerald Ford, the notorious malaise of Jimmy Carter. Throughout, we have seen a futile chase for dollar stability after the Bretton Woods system collapsed in the 1970s and trade imbalances mounted. At no time was any American president willing or able to combat the menace of the oil cartel, the swindlers on Wall Street or the industrial assault on the environment.

The self-inflicted wounds that are the most recent, and therefore perhaps the most vivid, are those that resulted from Ronald Reagan's counterrevolution.

The Reagan years widened the gap between rich and poor. Henry Reuss, a liberal congressman from Wisconsin, pointed out that the

huge tax cuts at the top of the income scale, combined with higher Social Security taxes and reductions in social programs, would further skew income distribution from the bottom 60 percent of taxpayers to the top 10 percent. And the major increase in military budgets would attract investment in the booming, capital-intensive arms industries in the Sun Belt, while blue-collar areas in the Middle West were likely to suffer.

Reaganomics put the New Deal and the Great Society into reverse gear. With George Bush's help, it stayed that way until Bill Clinton's budget and tax package forced a mild redistribution.

Yet, on balance, the Clinton package was not, as Time magazine argued, a total reversal of Reaganomics. Upper-bracket earners have enjoyed huge accumulations of wealth over the 12-year Reagan-Bush period. The Clinton budget of 1993 was only a small step in redressing the balance.

The Washington Post

## Haiti: It Is Not Up to Clinton Alone

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK — Haiti poses many difficult questions for President Bill Clinton. None is more prickly — or more important to the integrity of his presidency — than whether to ask Congress for authority to launch an invasion.

Mr. Clinton told reporters last month that he did not have to ask, citing the stance taken by "my predecessors of both parties."

It is easy to understand why this president, like others, would prefer to act on his own. Going to Congress would lead to a trying debate, with the outcome uncertain. But a unilateral presidential decision to invade would offend the U.S. Constitution in a most profound sense. It would deprive the military operation of essential public legitimacy.

The framers of the constitution knew that giving Congress power over the decision to make war would produce messy debates. But they feared the danger of leaving

so grave a decision to one person. As in other aspects of the constitution, they thought efficiency was less important than safety.

Even Alexander Hamilton, the most executive-minded of the framers, agreed to the provision assigning to Congress the power to declare war. So did other leading figures at the Constitutional Convention, such as James Madison and James Wilson. Mr. Wilson said of war-making:

"It will not be in the power of a single man, or a single body of men, to involve us in such distress; for the important power of declaring war is vested in the legislature at large."

The delegates left it open to the president to use the armed forces to, as they put it, repel sudden attacks on the United States. But a deliberate choice of war was to be for Congress.

A dramatic recent example of a deliberate choice of war was the Gulf conflict. Over a period of months President George Bush sent hundreds of thousands of troops to Saudi Arabia. The UN Security Council authorized an attack on Iraq. There could be no presidential claim of a need for secrecy or surprise as a reason to bypass Congress.

Mr. Bush nevertheless maintained that "I have the constitutional authority, many attorneys having so advised me." (I could never find out who those supposed lawyers were.) In the end he did ask Congress for authority. By then, with all those troops on the ground, he had so framed the question that it was hard to say no. Congress narrowly approved the war.

Haiti similarly presents a deliberate choice. Clinton administration officials are calling an invasion almost inevitable. There can be no claim of a need for surprise.

## Loose Lips Over a Voodoo Intervention

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Bill Clinton is giving intervention a bad name.

Used to be, in the good old days, a command decision was made by an awesomely burdened president to knock out a dictator. The country's lean-and-mean armed forces were given secret orders or the CIA's dirty-tricks department was "tasked" and had its necessary finding backdated. Patriotic editors refrained from publishing troop movements; leaks were scornfully denied.

That was then. Now, under the New Intervention, loose lips no longer sink ships. On the contrary, Mr. Clinton's sneak attack on Haiti's ragtag militia is heralded by the huffing and puffing of a spin doctorate gone wild:

• The secretary of state announces the junta's "days are numbered" and America's UN ambassador warns the regime that "time is running out."

• The Senate Republican leader gloomily predicts that the troops will hit the beaches in two or three weeks.

• The Pentagon lets it be known that the bill for the invasion and its subsequent foreign aid will come to \$427 million and change — provided no ammunition is used.

• Editors print stories about secretly commandeered civilian cargo ships being loaded at Bayonne, New Jersey, the new arsenal of democracy.

But security is not being breached everywhere. In penetration-proof "clean rooms" in New York, television news chiefs of five hostile networks are mapping

out ultrasecret plans to cover the splashy landing from the best vantage points. For the hottest vectors of fire, no old, ugly male reporters are being considered.

Similar secrecy is being maintained along Publishers Row. Literary agents are dicker for the bunker diary of Lieutenant General Raoul Cédras, provided he can hold off the invaders for two news cycles, shouting "Come and get me, ya multinational @%\*%&js!"

Lecture agents, notoriously tight-lipped, are offering top dollar for the name of the U.S. commander destined to wade ashore — unit pipe clenched in his teeth — and become the Hero of Port-au-Prince. What can explain this phony-war hysteria? Clintonites whisper that all the huffing and puffing is to scare the junta off the island, thereby enshrining psychological warfare as America's first line of hemisphere defense.

But the Clinton warriors have not reckoned with the ludicrousness factor. When a great power prances about for months, shadowboxing and dazzling the world at ringside with its fancy footwork, it loses gravitas; when deadlines are extended too long, the psy-war scheme backfires. Even if the junta takes a payoff and takes a powder, the damage to superpower credibility has been considerable.

What should Mr. Clinton have done? Six months ago, he could have begun training a military force of 2,000 Haitian refugees;

backed up with U.S. air and sea firepower, they could be re-establishing their elected government today. Not every Bay of Pigs has to be a fiasco.

But that opportunity is apparently past. How then to oust the usurpers without mounting a costly Pentagon extravaganza or a bonanza for ratings-hungry media executives as well as dictator-diarists?

Time for a modest proposal. Here we are doing a brisk refugee business with Fidel Castro in nearby Cuba. Mr. Castro for years hired out his army to the Soviets to fight in Africa. Why not offer him \$20 million in cold cash to send a thousand experienced mercenaries to Haiti for a week's governmental transition?

To appeal to humanitarians, offer a \$10 million bonus if he brings it off without bloodshed.

The bill for the coup? To a Cuban soldier, a can of C-ration is a banquet, and he would make the trip in an oil-drum raft cheaper than anything the Pentagon is renting in Bayonne, New Jersey. Not only would it be cost-efficient to the U.S. taxpayer, the Havana-Haiti option would provide hard currency to a depressed economy, justify any secret agreements with Mr. Castro to widen recent talks after a decent interval, reduce exposure of newscasts to friendly fire, and satisfy editorialists everywhere by returning Cuba to the Family of Nations.

This manifestly practical idea will be denounced as a cynical ploy, but I willingly risk this in order to protect the good name of intervention.

The New York Times



By NICHOLAS in Shopping News (Clio Piro, C&W Syndicate)

And again the administration has sought and obtained a UN Security Council resolution authorizing military action.

Before the Gulf War began, 54 members of Congress brought a lawsuit to make Mr. Bush seek congressional authority for it. In a notable opinion, U.S. District Judge Harold Gries, while finding the issue not ripe for decision, rejected the administration's claim that it was beyond legal scrutiny.

"The court," he said, "is not prepared to read out of the constitution the clause granting to the Congress, and to it alone, the authority to declare war."

Leading professors of constitutional law and foreign relations law filed a brief in that case asking the court to reject presidential claims of broad unilateral power to make war. Last month the professors wrote Mr. Clinton urging him, "as a former professor of constitutional law, to respect the important constitutional principles of meaningful consultation and prior congressional approval

before engaging in war-making."

Some congressional Democrats, afraid to decide the Haiti question, have told Mr. Clinton not to ask Congress. They are no better than Dick Cheney, who as defense secretary in 1990 forgot his years in Congress and claimed that Mr. Bush could act alone.

Secretary of State Warren Christopher, a fine lawyer who should know better, said the president has a "constitutional prerogative" to act. That doctrine of presidentialism was rejected by the Supreme Court in the great Steel Seizure case in 1952.

There are partisan reasons to favor or oppose an invasion. There are conflicting arguments of substance: the cruelty of the Haitian regime on the one hand, the unhappy record of past U.S. interventions on the other. But none of those considerations should be allowed to override the obligations of the U.S. constitutional system. The constitution is for all seasons.

The New York Times

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1894: Italy and the Pope

PARIS — Should a reconciliation between the Quirinal and the Vatican be brought about, it would have an immeasurable effect on events in Europe, and, indeed, throughout the world. If the King of Italy would take in hand the spiritual interests of the Papacy in every corner of the world, Italy would pass at a bound into the front rank among the nations. Something of this kind must be in contemplation, since it is announced that the Pope is desirous of creating an ecclesiastical prefecture in the Erythra.

### 1919: Strike in Boston

NEW YORK — Its business already seriously crippled and its citizens badly terrorized by lawlessness following the police strike, Boston to-day (Sept. 12) faces the even more grim prospect

of a general strike which would halt traffic and cut off the electrical supply of power and light. Such a strike would prove a powerful club to force the authorities into recognizing the right of police organizations to join the American Federation of Labor.

### 1944: New War Strategy

QUEBEC — [From our New York edition:] The strategy that will be used to tighten the Allied pincers on Japan was discussed today (Sept. 12) by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill at their first formal "business session" with their military staffs. The talks were concerned both with the steps that will be taken in the near future, when the United States and Great Britain carry the chief burden of the Pacific campaign, and with the subsequent period, when Russia can be expected to pitch in against Japan.



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## OPINION

## Boris Nikolayevich Preps For a Visit With a Friend

By Jim Hoagland

**THE SCENE:** The Kremlin. The time: the day after tomorrow. The characters: Boris Yeltsin, president of Russia, and Georgi Stetsko, his chief political adviser. They discuss Mr. Yeltsin's impending state visit to Washington.

Boris: Who is the genius who picked out Sept. 27 to start my Washington visit? Has Gorbachev taken over my scheduling?

Georgi: No, Boris Nikolayevich. It was the only way to tie the two trips to the United Nations and Washington together. I admit it hasn't worked out as we intended.

The way we intended? I'm going just as my friend Bill will have to lift the arms embargo on Bosnia and invade a tiny Caribbean island, like he was Reagan or Bush or something. What am I going to say in my speech to those congressional leaders? This draft your writers gave me, Georgi, is like a bowl of kasha. It is Russian mush, with no theme.

Good Churchill allusion, Boris Nikolayevich. But you know the problem. We have to avoid the provoking stuff the comrades and the crazies in the Duma could beat you over the head with. We can't offend Congress, with new aid on the line. And we can't give President Clinton's enemies ammunition for the November elections by hitting the Russian nationalist theme.

Yes, I know, I know. That is why I am soft-pedaling the CSCE and common security stuff that Kozlov wants to make the center of my speeches to the American public and leadership. Does my foreign minister really think it is his job to educate the Americans about what CSCE is?

What is it, by the way, Georgi? The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Boris Nikolayevich. It came out of the Helsinki summit in 1975, despite the objections of Henry Kissinger and the American right that it would legitimize Soviet conquest in Central Europe. Of course, along with Gorbachev's misguided policies, the CSCE's emphasis on human rights and the free flow of information undermined the Soviet empire.

Don't mention to me the name of former leaders who dream of returning, Georgi.

Yes, Boris Nikolayevich. The embassy in Washington also advises that pushing CSCE as a successor to NATO would be counterproductive. It would just set off new articles by Kissinger or that professor at Harvard, Robert Blackwell, who says CSCE is just a Trojan horse for de-

stroying NATO. Even certified peacekeepers like Sam Brown, Clinton's representative at CSCE, are reportedly upset with our efforts to make CSCE responsible for security and peacekeeping in Europe, which of course means making nobody responsible for security in Europe until we can figure out what we want to do.

Well, can't Strobe Talbott keep his troops in line, Georgi, now that he is deputy secretary of state and that he has this Holbrook fellow running Europe? He must be running Europe and a lot more, too, to give up that plush job of ambassador to Bonn.

That is part of the problem, Boris Nikolayevich. The embassy covers it in the most recent cable. Both Talbott and this fellow—here it is, Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrook—have become lightning rods. Kissinger called Talbott the Henry Wallace of this administration in a recent think piece, which would have been devastating if anybody in America remembered who Wallace was.

Americans have forgotten the former governor of Alabama?

Not George, Boris Nikolayevich. Henry Wallace. Ran for president on the leftist Progressive Party ticket in 1948. Squishy soft on communism. Republicans handled him like you can handle Gorb... I mean, a certain former leader who dreams of running against you in '96.

And Kissinger went after Holbrook, too?

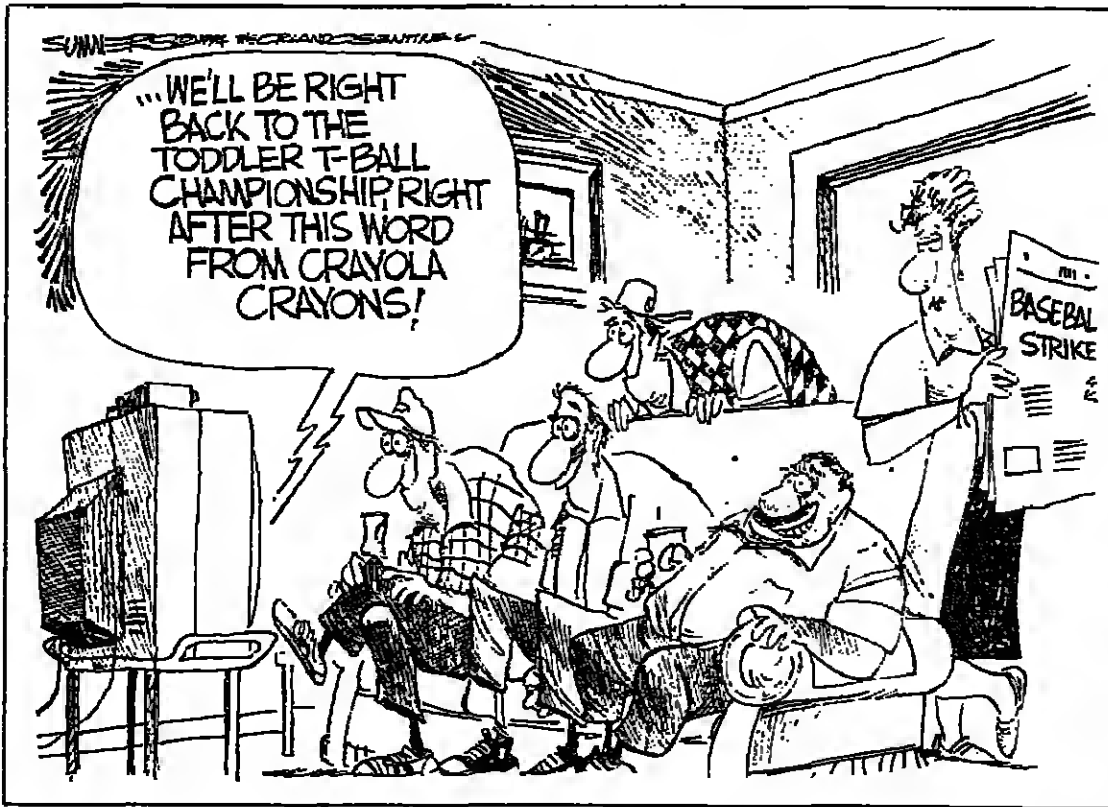
No, Holbrook's opponents seem to be the ones in the White House with media connections. There were these little snip shots at him in the newsmagazines at first for being too ambitious and latching on to Mr. President Clinton in Berlin like Velcro. Now there is a shotgun blast in Vanity Fair magazine, which makes it sound like he would run over his grandmother to get things done.

Hmmm. That doesn't sound good. Is he behind this new heavy emphasis on Germany by my good friend Bill?

Could be. Trouble is, Holbrook has ideas and pushes them. The embassy says he'll cut through that disorganized State Department like a knife through butter, if his "friends" at the White House don't trip him up.

So how long am I in Washington? Two days. You leave on the 29th for San Fran... no, make that Seattle. We were going to do San Francisco, like you wanted. Then I remembered that ex-leaders who dream had already done that on a state visit.

The Washington Post.



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## The Future of NATO

Regarding the report "Russia in NATO? Germany and the U.S. Differ" (2d edition, Sept. 2):

The German defense minister, Volker Rühe, is right when he says that the Central European countries should be brought into NATO soon. But the U.S. secretary of defense, William Perry, is just as right in refusing to rule out Russian membership; for that would turn the expansion of NATO into a dangerously crude anti-Russian move.

As long as the door is open to Russia, NATO expansion is a step toward a common European home. But if NATO gobbles up the rest of Russia's former empire and slams the door in Russia's face, it will drive Russia into a corner and make fools of the Russian democrats who trusted the West.

When Russia agreed to pull out of its empire and to German reunification within NATO the West promised that NATO expansion would not take place at Russia's expense. One would think that a German defense minister would be mindful of this pledge.

As long as the democratic regime remains in power in Russia, the Western allies will not agree on expanding NATO membership on brazenly anti-Russian terms. The only result of proposing NATO expansion on such terms is to prevent expansion, not speed it up.

## On the Warsaw Uprising

Regarding "From the Liberation of Paris: Potem Myth of National Unity Arose" (Aug. 22):

The article says of the 1944 Warsaw uprising that "the Red Army halted to let the German garrison destroy... [the] underground Polish Communist leaders." On the contrary, it was the Polish Home Army, loyal to the Allies and the Polish government-in-exile in London, that the Germans sought to decimate. Likewise, the Soviets, by their inaction, lent their complicity to the Home Army's destruction in order to eliminate opposition to the Communist puppet government they had installed after "liberating" Poland.

YVONNE KOWALCZEWSKI, Montclair, New Jersey.

## Defenders of Rights

Joe Trippi, a media consultant for the Democratic Party, is quoted (Political Notes, Aug. 31) as saying that a candidate's stand on the death penalty lets the American voter know whether the candidate is on the side of the victims or is "an ACLU liberal on the side of the criminals."

The authors' vision of Charley is out of whack. There are times when he is a parody of a bank robber, a comic figure frolicking his way through what might have been a funny novel. In one scene he shows up to rob a bank and discovers that he's told so many people of his plans that his grandfather and several old cronies have parked themselves outside, waiting to watch the fun. But just as you begin to expect Good Time Charley, the man slips away and leaves Charley the lost soul, innocently bearing the burden of hard times.

Occasionally these separate characters merge. When two toddlers begin to howl during a bank robbery, Charley abandons the teller's cage to quiet them with lollipops. When one of the little boys puts the sucker in his mouth, wrapper and all, Charley the comic bank robber joins forces with Charley the gentle father to caution, "Oops, you gotta take the paper off... It'll taste a good bit better, if you do."

The authors write in a foreword that they began the novel after collaborating on a script for a film of the same name. This translation from screen to page may account for the herky-jerky feeling that permeates "Pretty Boy Floyd." Some scenes seem irrelevant to the progress of the novel but would probably work very well on the screen. Or perhaps the problem with "Pretty Boy Floyd" is simpler than that. It may be that both authors had imaginings about the life behind the legend, and, as they collaborated, they were unable to blend them.

where he and his partner hump around like blind bats, to his last, where the getaway car is put out of commission by a herd of cows. Charley Floyd's career is one of remarkable ineptitude. The authors try to imbue him with an aw-shucks charm, but when Charley isn't turning over small-town banks or strutting about flashing the money he's stolen, he is whining his way from woman to woman, complaining that it wasn't nice of J. Edgar Hoover to make him Public Enemy No. 2. How can a fella rob banks when the spotlight's in his eyes?

Next to easy money, what Charley likes best is easy women. Not his wife, Ruby, of course. She's his great love, a long-legged, skinny thing like so many of those women who stare out of Dust Bowl photographs, children hanging onto their skirts, desperation in their eyes. While Charley is out doing his banking or spending time behind bars, Ruby stays home, fretting about his fate and trying to make enough money to feed their son, Dempsey.

Charley yearns for his family, and it's hard on him, having to spend so much time with his girlfriend, Beulah Baird, a wisecracking, fun-loving moll who, given the job of driving the getaway car, wanders off in the middle of a robbery to try on hats.

Charley has one other, regular squeeze: the aging "Ma" Ash, a former whore who has a fatal attraction for bad boys. "Despite herself, something in her softened whenever Charley looked at her with those lost-looking brown eyes. It was her old problem with men, picking the wrong ones every time. . . . Every year, as she got older, she told herself she'd learn, do a better job of picking who she softened for."

"Ma" Ash's dream is doomed by her selection procedure: putting out her hand and unzipping the candidate's pants—just as Charley's dream of a

quiet married life is done in by his desire to make bank withdrawals without first putting in a deposit.

Susan Dooley, who frequently reviews fiction, wrote this for The Washington Post.

## BOOKS

## PRETTY BOY FLOYD

By Larry McMurtry and Diana Ossana. 444 pages. \$24. Simon & Schuster.

Reviewed by Susan Dooley

**P**RETTY BOY Floyd was a real-life bank robber who became a popular legend during the Great Depression, when foreclosures turned the bankers into bad guys.

Handsome, a womanizer who won the ladies with his little-boy charm, Charley Floyd is testimony to the fact that the public was no more discriminating about choosing heroes in the 1930s than it is today. As depicted by Larry McMurtry and Diana Ossana, the Oklahoma-born Floyd was as dense as the dust blowing through his native state.

From his first robbery, a blundering attempt in the fog

where he and his partner hump around like blind bats, to his last, where the getaway car is put out of commission by a herd of cows. Charley Floyd's career is one of remarkable ineptitude. The authors try to imbue him with an aw-shucks charm, but when Charley isn't turning over small-town banks or strutting about flashing the money he's stolen, he is whining his way from woman to woman, complaining that it wasn't nice of J. Edgar Hoover to make him Public Enemy No. 2. How can a fella rob banks when the spotlight's in his eyes?

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## CHESS

By Robert Byrne

**V**ISHWANATHAN ANAND beat Gata Kamsky in Game 3, in the FIDE quarterfinals.

The Marshall Gambit in the Ruy Lopez, 8...d5, sacrifices a pawn in the hope of exploiting White's leisurely development. Misses by White are often fatal and for him to play to win is usually a tense, exacting task.

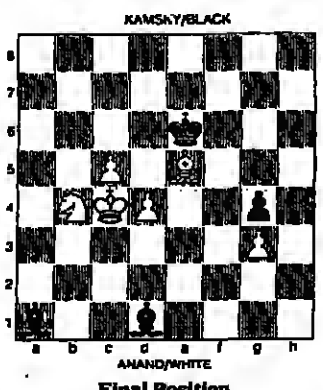
The threat of 16...Ne3 17 Re3 Re3 18 f3 Bg3 19 h3 Qg3 20 Kf1 or 20 Kh1 Bg4 Bh3 21 Ke2 Bg4 was eliminated by 16 Bd5 cd.

As is usual in the Marshall Gambit, White is pinned down to defense on the kingside and must find his only chance for active counterplay on the other wing with 19 a4.

The game followed a known channel up to 22 Ra1, but then Kamsky avoided 22...a4 23 Qh5 Bc8 24 Nf3 h3 25 Qh3 Bh3 26 h3 Bg3 27 f3 Re3 28 Re3 Re3 29 Kf2 Re6 30 Ra5, which gave White a very superior endgame. Kamsky should have tried 43...Be7. Kamsky's 43...Qg6 lost a second pawn after 44 Qa2 Qe6 45 Qd5 Qd5 46 Nd5.

Kamsky played 60...Ke6, but seeing that he had no defense against 61 c6 B4 62 Bf4 Bb2 63 d5 Ke7 64 d6 Kd8 65 Bg5 Ke8 66 d7, he gave up.

Nevertheless, he should have tried to exploit the momentary awkwardness of Anand's pieces after 34 Qf2 by playing 34...Qb5, with the idea of an-



Final Position

swering 35 Be1 by 35...Qd3. But he gave up the chance for piece pressure for the sake of exchanging a pawn with 34...a4 35 Ng2 a3 36 Ba3.

Anand's 43 Qh2! put Kamsky under heavy pressure: 43...Kg6 44 Qh8 Bh6 45 Nf5! Kf5 (or 45...Qf5 46 Qg8 Kh5 47 g4) 46 Qh7 Qg6 47 Qd7 Qe6 48 Qb7 Qg6 49 g4 wins everything. But Kamsky should have tried 43...Be7. Kamsky's 43...Qg6 lost a second pawn after 44 Qa2 Qe6 45 Qd5 Qd5 46 Nd5.

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White: Anand  
Black: Kamsky  
1. e4 e5  
2. Nf3 Nc6  
3. Bb5 Nf6  
4. Re1 Nf6  
5. O-O Be7  
6. Re1 Nf6  
7. Bb3 O-O  
8. c3 d5  
9. exd5 Nxd5  
10. Ne3 Nc6  
11. Re1 Nc6  
12. Ra4 Qh4  
13. Bc2 Qh4  
14. Bc3 Qh4  
15. Re3 Qh4  
16. Bb5 Qh4  
17. Qf2 Qh4  
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19. a4 Qh4  
20. Bb3 Qh4  
21. Ra5 Qh4  
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## A Persistent Trouble-Maker With a Body That's Unreal

By Anna Quindlen

**N**EW YORK — My theory is that to get rid of Barbie you would have to drive a silver stake through her plastic heart. Or a silver lame stake, the sort of thing that might accompany Barbie's Dream Tent.

This is not simply because the original Barbie, launched in these 35 years ago, was more than a little vampiric in appearance, more Nata-

shaped "thin," black ones "shapely." Seventy percent of the black teenagers said they were satisfied with their weight, and there was little emphasis on dieting. "We're all brought up and taught to be realistic about life," said one, "and we don't look at things the way you want them to be. You look at them the way they are."

There is irony in that. While black women correctly complain that they are not sufficiently represented in advertisements, commercials, movies, even dolls, perhaps the scarcity of those idealized and unrealistic models may help to liberate black teenagers from ridiculous standards of appearance.

When the black teenagers were asked about the ideal woman, many asked: "Whose ideal? The perfect girl projected by the white world simply didn't apply to them or their community, which set beauty standards from within. 'White girls,' one black participant in the Arizona study wrote, 'have to look like Barbie dolls.'"

There are lots of reasons teenage girls have such a fun-house mirror image of their own bodies, so distorted that one study found that 83 percent wanted to lose weight, although 62 percent were in the normal range. Fashion designers still showcase anorexia chic: last year the supermodel Kate Moss was reduced to insisting that, yes, she did eat.

But long before Kate and Ultra Slimfast came along, hanging over the lives of millions of girls born in the second half of the 20th century was Barbie's impossibly curvy shadow (40-18-32 in life-size terms, equivalent to metric measurements of 102-46-82).

That preposterous physique, we learn as kids, is what a woman looks like with her clothes off.

"Two Barbie dolls are sold every second," says Barbie's resume, which is more extensive than that of Hillary Rodham Clinton. "Barbie doll has had more than a billion pairs of shoes... has had over 500 professional makeovers... has become the most popular toy ever created."

Has been single-handedly responsible for the popularity of the silicone implant?

Maybe, as my daughter suggests while she whines in her Barbie-free zone, that is too much weight to put on something that's just a toy. Maybe not. Happy birthday, Babs. Have a piece of cake. Have two.

The New York Times.



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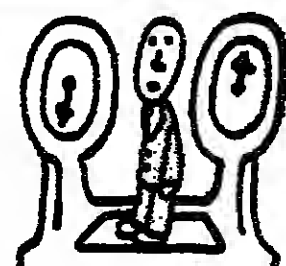
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## WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Dennis Phillips, a spokesman for Commerzbank AG in Frankfurt, is reading "J.F.K.: Reckless Youth" by Nigel Hamilton.



"This book shows there's a different standard applied to politicians today than was applied a generation ago. It's very insightful."

(Brandon Mitchener, IHT)



## Uptown Shoot-Out In N.Y. Store War

Is Tourism Pushing Out Luxury  
In the Mall of Fifth Avenue?

By Suzy Menkes  
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Fifth Avenue at 57th Street. Some kids in baseball caps, baggy T-shirts and sneakers sit on the sidewalk swigging coke outside the Warner Bros. Studio Store. Across the street at Bergdorf Goodman, an uptown shopper teeters out, dressed head-to-toe in Chanel.

The carriage trade versus the tourist trade is the latest in New York's store wars. Its first casualty has been Galeries Lafayette, the French department store that has given up its three-year struggle to take Manhattan. The store closes its doors on Nov. 1 and its clearance sale is currently bidding its customers "An Revolt and Buy."

"I had a dream," says Georges Meyer, the Galeries chairman. "I wanted to have a permanent and prestigious visiting card in New York, but I have not succeeded. I was prepared to pay a bit for the publicity, but there is a difference between losing one or two million dollars a year and losing \$15 million. That is publicity that costs too much."

What went wrong for Galeries Lafayette? Was it bad timing, because the store opened during the long recession? Was it the awkward retail space at the side of the glitzy Trump Tower? Or was the store just not smart enough to survive in the competitive New York arena?

"The timing was not on Galeries Lafayette's side — but then hindsight is 20/20," says George Graf, the store's American president. "It is a very advantageous space with foot traffic second to none. In the past year we have done a pretty good job and established a regular, identifiable look — fashion forward for a younger customer."

Galeries Lafayette, constrained by existing arrangements that contracted major designers to other stores, never carried the big names. And although Meyer says that it was policy to choose unknown names and secondary lines, Kalman Rottenstein of Bloomingdale's dismissed them as "third-rate resources." One problem, Graf admits, is that the European woman is more of a "free spirit" in fashion, whereas American women require career clothes and are reassured by labels.

New York already has more than enough stores carrying designer clothes — especially since the opening of uptown Barneys on Madison Avenue last year.

But the demise of Galeries Lafayette is significant for what is to replace it: a Nike Town superstore in which the sportswear is sold in a multimedia theme park with basketball courts, match replays on video screens and background tapes of cheering crowds — as already established in shopping malls across America.

It is yet another sign of the "malling" of Fifth Avenue, once New York's elite and exclusive shopping street. A new Levi's store is slated to open opposite the Nike store on 57th Street. And although Chanel

is carrying a torch for luxury, with a vast new store under construction toward Madison Avenue, a tide of tourism is already surging down West 57th. Out-of-towners line up at the Hard Rock Cafe, Planet Hollywood and the Harley Davidson cafe on 56th at Sixth Avenue — with more themed restaurants on the way.

Store bosses are worried about the changing character of Fifth Avenue, from the street peddlers and electronic shops pushing up to St. Patrick's Cathedral, to the tourist souvenirs overtaking the diamonds at Tiffany and Harry Winston.

"Can you believe it — the landscape is going to be completely changed," says Gene Pressman of Barneys about the arrival of Nike Town. "But it's going to make Madison that much more special."

"There is a lot of life, but it is getting a little carnival atmosphere," says Rutenstein, while admitting that the Bloomingdale's clientele is 30 percent out-of-town. "We would like to have seen 57th Street remain an upscale fashion street — a lot of people out there are not our customers," says Dawn Mello, president of Bergdorf Goodman, although she says that the Plaza Hotel on the store's far side, is a plus.

THE changes in retailing upscale goods in America have a variety of reasons. The flight from the city on a sunny weekend — even after Labor Day — means that the early morning crowd outside Bloomingdale's is as likely to be waiting for a bus to the Hamptons as for the store to open. Homewares as much as clothes are a strong focus for the 1990s. (Bergdorf has made over its home department and Galeries Lafayette introduced home furnishings this year.)

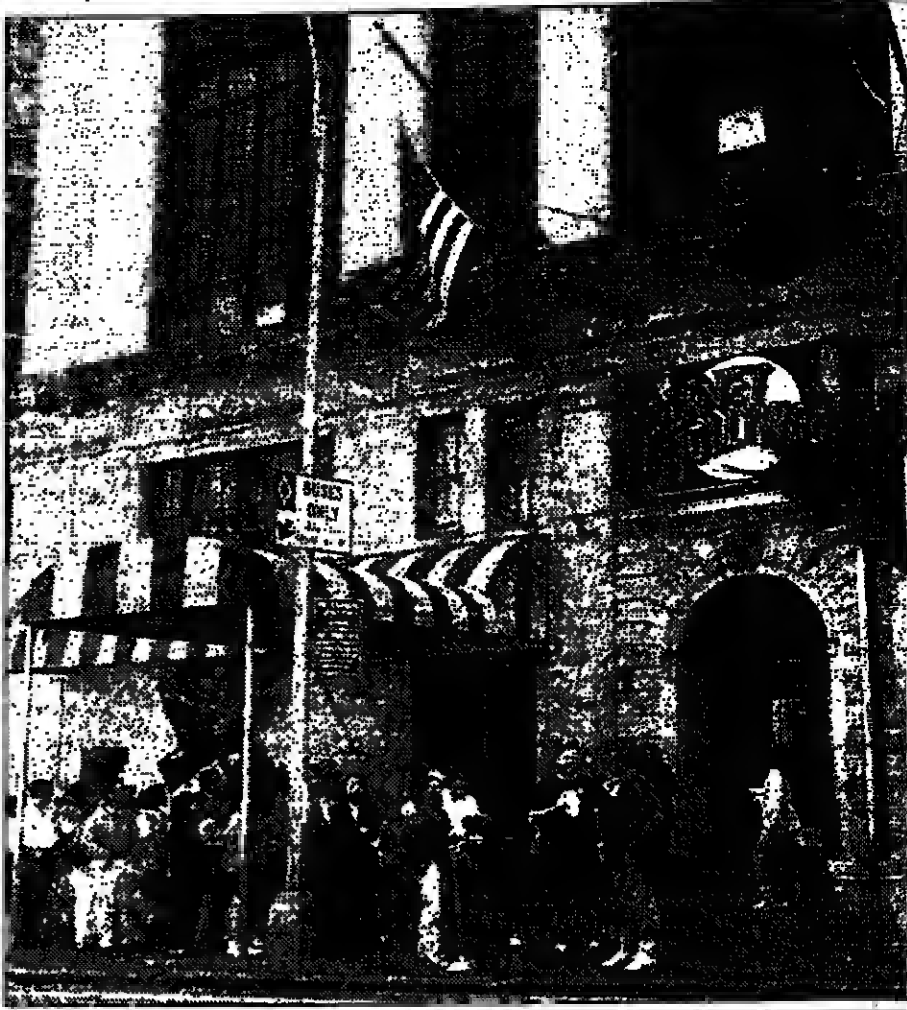
Trunk shows, in which designers take to the road, are especially successful, says Rose Marie Bravo of Saks with 45 stores across the country.

"We have done our biggest trunk shows in history with Bill Blass and Ungaro," she says. "And the 'opera' shows are doing very big numbers — evening gowns at over \$5,000. People are into a frivolous mood — they want to have fun with fashion."

Rutenstein agrees that "gutsy clothes are starting to sell" and says that the Bloomingdale's designer business is 20 percent up this season. He cites a million dollar trunk show for Chanel and Armani — generally the highest selling designers for American stores.

Against this increasingly optimistic background, Paris couture strutted its stuff last week at a benefit to aid the fight against breast cancer — a cause that is being endorsed by Hillary Rodham Clinton at a meeting with American fashion designers this month.

The Fashion Group's Night of Stars had the usual prima donna dramas as Karl Lagerfeld pulled out at the last minute, followed by Gianni Versace, pleading sickness, and Hubert de Givenchy after some



Top left: Bargain hunters at Galeries Lafayette's clearance sale; top right: the crowds line up at Planet Hollywood; at the Fashion Group's Night of Stars, from left: Emanuel Ungaro, Oscar de la Renta, Christian Lacroix, Maurizio Galante and Gianfranco Ferré.

supposed slight. But the evening was a warm tribute to Bernadine Morris, chief fashion reporter of The New York Times, and to French fashion. Designers Bill Blass, Gianfranco Ferré of Dior, the Italian Maurizio Galante, Christian Lacroix and Emanuel Ungaro were first fêted at drinks by Oscar de la Renta himself part of the Paris fashion world though his work with Balmain.

There is a new round of couture musical chairs — with Bernard Perris to take over at Jean-Louis Scherrer, while Scherrer himself has been talking to Balmain. But de la Renta denied that he was planning to give up couture when his contract expires in 1995.

Further proof that French fashion is making waves in New York comes from

Yves Saint Laurent. Every window at Saks Fifth Avenue frames Saint Laurent's latest couture collection, and the designer — in town for the first time in 10 years — has prepared a fireworks party Monday at the Statue of Liberty.

Maybe the ultimate fault of Galeries Lafayette was not to appear French enough — as Americans understand it. Meyer and Graf both admit that New

Yorkers expected a more decorative Versailles-and-bonbons view of Paris. And Graf draws a lesson from the two framed photographs on his office wall. One is of the Louvre pyramid — a totem of high-tech modernity as the French see themselves. The other is of a pair of ancient stone steps — suggesting a turreted, Sleeping Beauty French castle for a theme-park retail world.

## From Poetry 'Slam' Champ to Star of the Spoken-Word Scene

By Neil Strauss  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Maggie Estep doesn't have to stray far from her East Village studio here to find inspiration. She constructs humorous spoken pieces out of the point-less situations that occur on

her doorstep, from the drug dealers who see her every day but persist in futile efforts to offer her crack and "smoke," to the male passers-by who yell "Hey, baby!" in her direction.

Thanks to MTV, Estep's small world has reached a large audience. Once just a small coffeehouse scene, the spoken-word movement, combining poetry, performance art and stand-up comedy, has catapulted to national attention.

Last year, MTV got the bandwagon rolling when it lifted Estep out of the Nuyorican Poets Cafe in the East Village, the focal point of the performance poetry scene, and made her a star.

It broadcast — seemingly ad infinitum — two 30-second spots of her stand-up poetry, featured her on two spoken-word segments of "Unplugged," and dragged her around the country on its

"Free Your Mind" spoken-word tour. This summer, she toured with the Lollapalooza festival and performed at Woodstock '94.

Success hasn't necessarily translated into more material possessions. Her walk-up studio on East Fifth Street looks like the home of a starving artist.

"I've gotten paranoid now," she said, referring to her recent success. "I think, 'Oh my God, everybody hates me because I got too much attention.'"

In basic black — from the tips of her hair to the heels of her boots — she expresses herself more through delivery than words. When she said that she was "going to L.A. and performing in the K-Rock festival," she stretched out "rock" with a drawl that hinted at just how ridiculous she feels about her popularity with a rock-'n'-roll audience.

A rough and varied 31 years

have taught Estep not to take anything for granted. "I grew up constantly moving," she explained, pursuing her thick, purple-painted lips. "My father trains horses for wealthy people, and invariably gets mad at his employees because they're trying to push him around, and quits."

Born in Summit, New Jersey, she has lived in Canada, France, Colorado, Maryland, Georgia, New York state and Pennsylvania. When she was 17, she quit high school and moved to Manhattan.

She dated punk rockers, go-go danced for a few weeks and developed a heroin habit. While detoxing in the mid-'80s, she began writing fiction.

In 1986, Estep put her life back on track. She went to the Jack Kerouac School of Disembodied Poetics at the Naropa Institute in Boulder, Colorado, to take a summer course with

William S. Burroughs, and ended up staying for two more years. She later completed a bachelor's degree at Empire State College in Manhattan.

"The very first reading I did was in Boulder at this cafe somebody dragged me to," she said, stroking her black-and-white cat. "That was where I really started learning how to write. I could just tell what hit people and what didn't."

In 1988, Estep returned to the East Village and supported herself by working as an office manager at the World, a now-defunct nightclub, and odd jobs at the National Writers Union.

She soon became part of the huddling performance scene that coalesced during open-mike sessions every Sunday night at ABC No Rio, a tiny East Village art space.

When the open-mike series ended, Estep said, she didn't feel comfortable performing

anywhere else — until someone took her to a poetry "slam" at the Nuyorican Poets Cafe.

In the 1950s beatnik tradition, these were loud, smoky competitions in which the poet with the most commanding speaking style, the best sense of humor and the most confidence came out on top.

ESTEP became a regular winner at the slams; the growing audiences would shout for their favorite poems as if they were at a rock concert.

After MTV talent scouts visited the Nuyorican, what had been a strictly local scene was transformed into a celebrity breeding ground. To the joy and envy of her colleagues, Estep became a poster girl for the spoken-word movement.

Recently, the Nuyorican formed a record label with Imago Records called NuYo. Its

first release last spring was Estep's "No More Mister Nice Girl," an album of spoken and sung pieces set to music by I Love Everybody, an on-and-off rock band she has led for two years.

Estep is uncomfortable calling the pieces on "No More Mister Nice Girl" poems. She prefers to think of them as rants. Though Estep is genial in person, on her album she is cynical and confrontational. Her songs come from the point of view of an angry woman fed up with city life. "I'm not a normal girl," she shouts with punk-rock attitude in one song. "I'm an angry, sweaty girl, so bite me."

The creative process comes slowly for Estep. "I write a lot," she explained, looking longingly at the laptop computer behind her, "but I only get one piece every two months that I end up using. Of those, only about two a year end up being

ones that I really truly love and will continue to do."

Now, Estep said, demand is outstripping supply, and she is at work on a book-length collection of poems, stories and travel diaries.

But she can no longer rely on MTV for a career boost. The network has hardly even played the video for "Hey Baby," a song from Estep's album.

"They have that whole 'Free Your Mind' campaign," she said with a sarcasm worthy of her best spoken pieces, referring to the MTV tour that she undertook with John Hall, her former roommate and a fellow spoken-word artist. "But, you know, I've got a guy grabbing his crotch in my video and John's got two guys making out in his, so they tell us our videos can't be aired with those scenes. Yeah, free your mind, sure."

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## MARKET DIARY

## Inflation Gloom Hangs Over Stocks

NEW YORK — Stocks fell Monday on fears that inflation data due Tuesday would cause the Federal Reserve Board to raise interest rates, which could eat into corporate profit.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 14.47 points, to 3,860.34, while losing issues outnumbered advancing ones by a 13-to-7 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

## U.S. Stocks

The price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond slipped 3/32, to 97 17/32, with the yield steady at 7.71 percent.

Many investors refrained from any significant commitments before the government releases its consumer price index for August on Tuesday.

On Friday, a higher-than-expected increase in producer prices for August pushed stock and bond prices sharply lower. Investors are worried that the Fed will raise rates for a sixth time this year to slow economic growth and hold back inflation. Inflation erodes the value of fixed-income securities, while higher rates increase the cost of

money to companies and makes equities less attractive relative to interest-bearing investments.

Hanson PLC's American depositary receipts were the most actively traded issue on the New York Stock Exchange, rising 1/4 to 18 1/2. The company's shares have recently been active here and in London in dividend-related positioning.

Borden surged 2 1/4 to 134 after agreeing to be acquired by Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co. RKR Nabors, which is owned by Kohlberg and involved in the Borden deal, slipped 1/4 to 6 1/2.

Technology stocks were strong, with Unisys rising 1/4 to 10 1/4 after receiving three contracts for its computer systems, software and service. It also got a lift from a buy recommendation at Lehman Brothers.

In over-the-counter trading, Intel dropped 1 1/4 to 6 1/4 after microprocessors from other sources if Intel does not refrain from practices that Compaq said promote Intel's products at the expense of its customers in the personal computer industry. Compaq slipped 1/4 to 35 1/2.

(Bloomberg, AP)

## British Rate Increase Puts Pound in Favor

NEW YORK — The dollar fell to an eight-week low against the pound after a rise in British interest rates boosted sterling against the world's major currencies. The U.S. currency rose against the Deutsche mark, however, before the release Tuesday of U.S. inflation data.

"Everyone's attention was on the pound," said Sudir Patel, foreign-exchange manager at Nations Bank of Texas in Houston. "The rate increase was kind of a surprise."

Britain's rate increase fueled speculation that rates will rise across Europe after declining for two years. Such speculation started last month when Sweden and Italy raised their interest rates. Unlike Britain, Sweden and Italy raised rates mostly to bolster their beleaguered currencies.

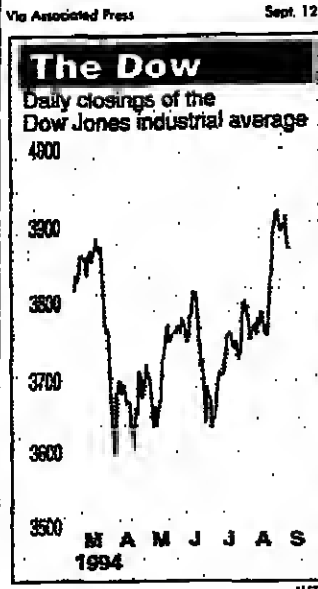
The pound rose to \$1.5705 from \$1.5525 on Friday. The dollar rose to 1.5344 Deutsche marks from 1.5374 DM, but it slipped to 99.15 yen from 99.18 yen. The market also watched whether the United States and Japan would be able to resolve their differences on trade.

Many traders and analysts had expected the dollar to rally this year as interest rates fell in Europe and rose in the United States, making dollar-denominated deposits more attractive.

The dollar slumped instead as concern about inflation sent U.S. stocks and bonds into a tailspin. That chased many foreign buyers out of the U.S. market, dampening their demand for dollars. With rates rising in Europe, the dollar's prospects are even dimmer, traders said.

The dollar's gains against the mark probably will evaporate if the U.S. consumer price report shows that inflation is accelerating, traders and analysts said.

The dollar strengthened against most other major currencies, rising to 5.2845 French francs from 5.2655 francs, and rising to 1.2867 Swiss francs from 1.2807 francs. (Bloomberg, AFP, Knight-Ridder)



**NYSE Most Actives**

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	107 1/2	107	107 1/2	+1/2
Microsoft	54 1/2	54	54 1/2	+1/2
Oracle	28 1/2	28	28 1/2	+1/2
Unisys	10 1/4	10	10 1/4	+1/4
Intel	6 1/4	6	6 1/4	-1 1/4
Compaq	35 1/2	35	35 1/2	-1/4
HP	35 1/2	35	35 1/2	-1/4
IBM	107 1/2	107	107 1/2	+1/2
Microsoft	54 1/2	54	54 1/2	+1/2
Oracle	28 1/2	28	28 1/2	+1/2
Unisys	10 1/4	10	10 1/4	+1/4
Intel	6 1/4	6	6 1/4	-1 1/4
Compaq	35 1/2	35	35 1/2	-1/4
HP	35 1/2	35	35 1/2	-1/4

**NASDAQ Most Actives**

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	107 1/2	107	107 1/2	+1/2
Microsoft	54 1/2	54	54 1/2	+1/2
Oracle	28 1/2	28	28 1/2	+1/2
Unisys	10 1/4	10	10 1/4	+1/4
Intel	6 1/4	6	6 1/4	-1 1/4
Compaq	35 1/2	35	35 1/2	-1/4
HP	35 1/2	35	35 1/2	-1/4

**AMEX Most Actives**

Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	107 1/2	107	107 1/2	+1/2
Microsoft	54 1/2	54	54 1/2	+1/2
Oracle	28 1/2	28	28 1/2	+1/2
Unisys	10 1/4	10	10 1/4	+1/4
Intel	6 1/4	6	6 1/4	-1 1/4
Compaq	35 1/2	35	35 1/2	-1/4
HP	35 1/2	35	35 1/2	-1/4

**Market Sales**

Index	Today	Prev.	Chg.
NYSE	3,860.34	3,874.81	-14.47
NASDAQ	2,242.41	2,256.88	-14.47

**Dow Jones Averages**

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3,860.34	3,874.81	3,845.87	3,860.34	-14.47
Trans	1,194.14	1,208.51	1,179.24	1,194.14	-14.47
Un	1,194.14	1,208.51	1,179.24	1,194.14	-14.47

**Standard & Poor's Indexes**

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	507.2	505.2	506.2	-1.0
Technology	1,194.14	1,208.51	1,194.14	-14.47
Finance	1,194.14	1,208.51	1,194.14	-14.47

**NYSE Indexes**

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	2,242.41	2,256.88	2,242.41	-14.47
Industrials	1,194.14	1,208.51	1,194.14	-14.47
Technology	1,194.14	1,208.51	1,194.14	-14.47

**NASDAQ Indexes**

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	2,242.41	2,256.88	2,242.41	-14.47
Industrials	1,194.14	1,208.51	1,194.14	-14.47
Technology	1,194.14	1,208.51	1,194.14	-14.47

**AMEX Stock Index**

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	2,242.41	2,256.88	2,242.41	-14.47
Industrials	1,194.14	1,208.51	1,194.14	-14.47
Technology	1,194.14	1,208.51	1,194.14	-14.47

**Dow Jones Bond Averages**

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
20 Bonds	77.4	77.4	77.4	-0.17
10 Industrials	101.6	101.6	101.6	-0.07

**NYSE Diary**

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Advanced	746	746	746	-284
Unchanged	181	181	181	-17
New High	29	29	29	-31
New Low	7	7	7	-3

**AMEX Diary**

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Advanced	242	242	242	-226
Unchanged	181	181	181	-17
New High	29	29	29	-31
New Low	7	7	7	-3

**NASDAQ Diary**

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Advanced	1,410	1,410	1,410	-1,420
Unchanged	181	181	181	-17
New High	29	29	29	-31
New Low	7	7	7	-3

**Spot Commodities**

Commodity	Today	Prev.	Chg.
Aluminum	67.12	67.12	0.00
Copper	212.00	212.00	0.00
Gold	340.00	340.00	0.00
Oil	19.17	19.17	0.00
Silver	110.17	110.17	0.00
Wheat	1.00	1.00	0.00

**EUROPEAN FUTURES**

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
ALUMINUM (LME)	1,540.00	1,540.00	1,540.00	0.00
COPPER (LME)	2,120.00	2,120.00	2,120.00	0.00
Gold (LME)	340.00	340.00	340.00	0.00
Oil (LME)	19.17	19.17	19.17	0.00
Silver (LME)	110.17	110.17	110.17	0.00

**Stock Indexes**

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
FTSE 100 (LSE)	2,242.41	2,256.88	2,242.41	-14.47
DAX (Frankfurt)	2,242.41	2,256.88	2,242.41	-14.47
CAC 40 (Paris)	2,242.41	2,256.88	2,242.41	-14.47

**Dividends**

Company	Per Amt	Pay Date
Amgen	0.25	10/1/94
Amgen	0.25	10/1/94
Amgen	0.25	10/1/94

**Stock Splits**

Company	Ratio	Effective Date
Amgen	2:1	10/1/94
Amgen	2:1	10/1/94
Amgen	2:1	10/1/94

**Industrial**

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
DAX (Frankfurt)	2,242.41	2,256.88	2,242.41	-14.47
CAC 40 (Paris)	2,242.41	2,256.88	2,242.41	-14.47
FTSE 100 (LSE)	2,242.41	2,256.88	2,242.41	-14.47

**Grains**

Commodity	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wheat (CBOT)	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
Corn (CBOT)	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.00
Soybeans (CBOT)	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00

**Metals**

Commodity	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Aluminum (LME)	1,540.00	1,540.00	1,540.00	0.00
Copper (LME)	2,120.00	2,120.00	2,120.00	0.00
Gold (LME)	340.00	340.00	340.00	0.00

**Livestock**

Commodity	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Cattle (CBOT)	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.00
Hogs (CBOT)	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00
Poultry (CBOT)	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00

**Financial**

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	3,860.34	3,874.81	3,860.34	-14.47
NASDAQ	2,242.41	2,256.88	2,242.41	-14.47
AMEX	2,242.41	2,256.88	2,242.41	-14.47

**Food**

Commodity	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wheat (CBOT)	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
Corn (CBOT)	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.00
Soybeans (CBOT)	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00

**Markets Closed**

Market	Status
The Zurich stock market	closed
Friday for a holiday	

**For investment information**

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	3,860.34	3,874.81	3,860.34	-14.47
NASDAQ	2,242.41	2,256.88	2,242.41	-14.47
AMEX	2,242.41	2,256.88	2,242.41	-14.47

**Commodity Indexes**

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Aluminum	67.12	67.12	67.12	0.00
Copper	212.00	212.00	212.00	0.00
Gold	340.00	340.00	340.00	0.00
Oil	19.17	19.17	19.17	0.00
Silver	110.17	110.17	110.17	0.00

**Stock Indexes**

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	3,860.34	3,874.81	3,860.34	-14.47
NASDAQ	2,242.41	2,256.88	2,242.41	-14.47
AMEX	2,242.41	2,256.88	2,242.41	-14.47

**Commodity Indexes**

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
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Oil	19.17	19.17	19.17	0.00
Silver	110.17	110.17	110.17	0.00

**Stock Indexes**

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	3,860.34	3,874.81	3,860.34	-14.47
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**Commodity Indexes**

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Gold	340.00	340.00	340.00	0.00
Oil	19.17	19.17	19.17	0.00
Silver	110.17	110.17	110.17	0.00

22.10	22.10 Oct 95	22.10	22.10
22.75	22.80 Dec 95	22.80	22.80
Est. sales N.A. Fr's sales 16.82%			
S's open hr 30.892 up 1423			

### Livestock

CATTLE (CME)	47,000 lbs.	5000 per lb.		
74.10	65.70 Oct 94	78.95	71.30	69.75
74.30	67.20 Dec 95	89.00	70.25	68.82
74.30	67.40 Feb 96	89.00	70.25	69.11
74.30	67.40 Apr 96	89.00	70.25	69.11
74.30	67.40 Jun 96	89.00	70.25	69.11
74.30	67.40 Aug 96	89.00	70.25	69.11
74.30	67.40 Oct 96	89.00	70.25	69.11
74.30	67.40 Dec 96	89.00	70.25	69.11



## EUROPE

# German Airline Discloses Terms For Rights Issue

By Brandon Mitchener

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Deutsche Lufthansa AG on Monday announced the terms of a long-awaited rights issue and said it had begun soliciting bids from international investors in a first wave of German privatizations.

The German airline disclosed the terms of the first tranche of a two-tranche capital increase that will be followed in the coming weeks and months by a bidding war for 5 million shares worth more than 1 billion Deutsche marks (\$641 million) from the government's hand.

In the rights issue, current shareholders are being invited to buy one new share for every four they already own at a price of 160 DM, roughly a 20 percent discount from its recent share price of around 200 DM.

The initial tranche of common shares is valued at a nominal 382 million DM and will raise around 1.2 billion DM. The final tranche is expected early next year.

The federal government, which owns 51.42 percent of Lufthansa, will not participate in the rights issue. Instead it will sell 3.9 million shares to which it is entitled along with other shares in its possession to a handpicked group of institutional investors.

The federal government eventually hopes to reduce its stake in the airline to around 35 percent and set a successful precedent for the privatization of the state telecommunications and railway monopolies.

"The government is keen to privatize Lufthansa first, but if they're successful, it'll be easier for them to privatize Telekom as well," said Klaus Hopke, a German equities analyst at James Capel in London, referring to Deutsche Telekom, the telecommunications company.

Germany will begin to sell shares in Deutsche Telekom in 1996, but banks, brokers and would-be investors are already maneuvering for a piece of the action. The Telekom sale is expected to bring in 10 billion DM to 15 billion DM.

"They have to get Lufthansa off the ground successfully," said Reinhard Winkler, chairman of the specialist brokerage Rhine Securities Ltd. in London. "It's the first privatization in a long time and every major privatization of the German government before has been very successful."

With the help of 27 German and foreign banks, Lufthansa has begun soliciting bids from investors for the privatization phase.

## Recovery Lifted Hermès Profit In First Half

Bloomberg Business News

PARIS — Hermès International SCA said Monday its first-half net profit rose 36 percent, reflecting the recovery in the luxury goods business after last year's recession.

The luxury-goods maker said profit was 85.1 million French francs (\$16 million), compared with 62.6 million francs in the first half of 1993. Sales rose 24 percent, to 1.53 billion francs, with the highest increases in silk and leather goods, ready-to-wear fashion and watches.

Hermès shares, which were first sold to the public in June 1993, rose to a record high of 605 francs. Hermès said full-year sales and operating profit after financing costs and before one-time items should show an improvement over last year.

# Português to Press On Despite Veto, Bank to Pursue Growth

Reuters

LISBON — Banco Comercial Português SA said Monday it would continue to expand despite a government decision to veto its hostile bid for 40 percent of Banco Português do Atlântico SA.

The bid, valued at about 132 billion escudos (\$537 million), was the largest takeover bid ever made in Portugal.

"Nothing has happened to alter the strategy of the bank," Banco Comercial's chairman, Jorge Jardim Gonçalves, said after Finance Minister Eduardo Catreva vetoed the transaction over the weekend.

Mr. Catreva said it would endanger the objectives of the government's privatization program and could undermine the stability of Portugal's financial system.

Mr. Jardim Gonçalves would not comment on the government's action except to say that Banco Comercial still felt it had made a good offer.

"The minister used his authority to block it after stating

various arguments for doing so," he said. "But these arguments in no way diminish the value of the offer that Banco Comercial made."

It was the second time the government had blocked

shares plummeted when they resumed trading Monday after a month-long suspension on the Lisbon stock exchange. Banco Português closed at 2,260, down 390.

Last year, the government rejected Banco Comercial's offer for an 80 percent stake in the state-owned Banco Pinto & Sotto Mayor.

The government has put Banco Pinto up for sale again this year. But Mr. Jardim Gonçalves said Banco Comercial would not make a second bid for the bank, because Antonio Champalimaud, its former owner, was also seeking to buy it.

Banco Comercial and Banco Pinto were nationalized in the aftermath of Portugal's 1974 revolution, which ended half a century of rightist dictatorship.

Banco Comercial, which was started in 1985 and now is 20 percent owned by Banco Central Hispano de Spain, has expanded rapidly to become Portugal's fifth-largest bank in terms of assets and its third-largest ranked by profit.

Banco Comercial's efforts to expand by buying another Portuguese bank.

A group of 13 industrial companies that owns 28.9 percent of Banco Comercial also resisted the Banco Comercial bid.

Banco Comercial had offered 3,000 escudos a share for Banco Português, whose

# Russia to Upgrade Phones

Reuters

MOSCOW — Russia will launch the first phase of a \$40 billion project to upgrade its antiquated phone system in early 1995, working with U.S. West Inc., Deutsche Telekom and France Telecom.

The three companies have agreed to invest \$600 million in the first phase of the project, Alexander Krupnov, first deputy minister for telecommunications, said Monday.

Russian officials said they expected Western investors to provide about \$14 billion of the total cost of the project. "The risks for Western investors are minimal," Mr. Krupnov said.

The project aims to connect 50 Russian cities with 50,000 kilometers (31,000 miles) of fiber-optic cable. It would give Russia a modern telecommunication network and allow the installation of 20 million new telephones within 10 years. Now only a quarter of Russians have a telephone.

Revenue from the new network would be shared according to a formula that has yet to be

fixed, Mr. Krupnov said. The share held by Western companies could eventually be 40 percent.

The installation of the first lines could start in mid-1995 after a tender for suppliers of telecommunication equipment.

Russia will not deal with other companies in the first phase of the project.

"It's better that the project will start only with few big firms and then open up to all big companies," Mr. Krupnov said.

Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. had offered \$500 million to participate, while Telecom Italia SpA and Cable & Wireless PLC also expressed interest in the project, he said.

Russia will invest up to \$800 million in the project initially, providing fixed assets such as buildings, cables and equipment. It also will waive licence fees from Western partners for entering Russia's communications market and using the existing Russian network.

"We have no spare cash," Mr. Krupnov said.

# Santander Chief Steps Down

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MADRID — Banco Santander SA said Monday that Rodrigo Rodriguez Inciarte had resigned as chief executive officer after six years, one of several management changes at the bank.

The bank, which gave no reason for the resignation and made no mention of a possible successor, said Mr. Inciarte would remain on its executive committee and that of San-

tander's merchant bank, Banco Santander de Negocios SA.

The bank also said Matias Rodriguez Inciarte had been named a deputy chairman responsible for retail banking, human resources and planning.

The board meeting Monday also approved the appointment of Juan Rodriguez Inciarte as director-general for finance, which covers Banco Santander's treasury and capital

market activities as well as fund management.

Dealers said the changes in the bank's treasury and capital markets had been widely expected after those divisions posted large first-half losses.

Ana Patricia Botin, daughter of the chairman, Emilio Botin, was named director-general of Banco Santander.

(Reuters, AFP)

# CS Holding Withdraws Its Austrian Bank Bid

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ZURICH — CS Holding said Monday it had withdrawn its bid for a stake in Creditanstalt-Bankverein, largely because of political objections in Austria.

While expressing regret at CS Holding's decision, Austria's Finance Ministry said it would find another investor for the state-controlled commercial bank within "a few days."

The most likely prospect was thought to be a group led by the Austrian subsidiary of Assicurazioni Generali SpA, an Italian insurer.

A third potential bidder is a group led by the German insurer Allianz AG Holding.

CS Holding said "aspects, predominantly of a political nature, have prevailed" and its offer had been withdrawn in view of the "opposition from circles in politics and the economy."

Shareholders in CS Holding, a Swiss banking concern that is the parent of Credit Suisse, welcomed the news, sending bearer shares of CS Holding to 561 Swiss francs (\$410), up 6, in a falling Swiss market.

"It's very positive for the stock because it removes a clear dilution risk," said Daniel Koenig, a banking analyst at Pictet & Co. in Geneva.

The Austrian government said in October 1993 that it wanted to sell a large part of its stake in Creditanstalt to help reduce its deficit.

While the Social Democratic Party of Austria favored CS Holding's bid, their conservative coalition partners supported what came to be known as an "Austrian solution" — the bid led by the Austrian subsidiary of the Italian insurer and including Commerzbank AG of Germany and Banca Commerciale Italiana.

The group has indicated it wants to buy a stake of 37 percent to 40 percent for about 7.5 billion Austrian schillings (\$688 million). (Bloomberg, Reuters)

# BRITAIN: Striking at Inflation With Higher Rates

Continued from Page 9

economy out of recession through aggressive rate cuts, then failed to keep inflation under control until they had no choice but to raise rates to extremely high levels. Official interest rates last peaked at 15 percent in 1989.

"So often in the past, accelerating inflation has prevented us from enjoying sustained growth," Kenneth Clarke, the chancellor of the Exchequer,

said in announcing the rate increase. "I am determined this will not happen again."

The rate rise Monday was criticized by some business leaders, who said they feared it had too soon and could, as the British Chambers of Commerce put it, "sabotage much of the gentle recovery we have seen."

With its timing, the increase seemed intended in part to build credibility in the financial

markets for the government's anti-inflation efforts.

In that sense, it appeared to be working at least initially. With investors perhaps more confident that inflation can be kept under control, bond prices rose, sending the yield on the benchmark 15-year government bond down by nine basis points, to 8.69 percent.

See our Real Estate Marketplace every Friday

Investor's Europe				
Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40		
2300	3400	2300		
2200	3300	2200		
2100	3200	2100		
2000	3100	2000		
1900	3000	1900		
1800	2900	1800		
1700	2800	1700		
1600	2700	1600		
1500	2600	1500		
1400	2500	1400		
1300	2400	1300		
1200	2300	1200		
1100	2200	1100		
1000	2100	1000		
900	2000	900		
800	1900	800		
700	1800	700		
600	1700	600		
500	1600	500		
400	1500	400		
300	1400	300		
200	1300	200		
100	1200	100		
0	1100	0		
Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam AEX		411.81	413.19	-0.33
Brussels Stock Index		7,569.59	7,568.69	-0.78
Frankfurt DAX		2,154.51	2,185.15	-1.40
Frankfurt FAZ		814.64	827.26	-1.53
Helsinki HEX		1,943.83	1,963.80	-1.02
London Financial Times 30		2,425.90	2,427.00	-0.05
London FTSE 100		3,128.80	3,139.30	-0.33
Madrid General Index		296.85	305.18	-2.07
Milan MIBTEL		10401	10447	-0.44
Paris CAC 40		1,966.79	1,948.83	+0.92
Stockholm Aftersvaerden		1,852.90	1,854.63	-0.09
Vienna Stock Index		457.21	462.09	-1.06
Zurich SBS		Closed	938.20	

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

## Very briefly:

• Bekaert SA of Belgium, a leading wire maker, said first-half net profit, including one-time items soared to 5.11 billion Belgian francs (\$159 million) from 951 million last year because of cost cutting and U.S. and European recoveries.

• Bekaert SA chief executive, Karel Vinck, said he would leave his job by the end of the year amid speculation he will be appointed managing director of Union Minière SA, a nonferrous metals unit of Belgian holding company Société Générale de Belgique SA.

• Volvo AB, which owns 20 percent of Renault SA, the French carmaker, has approved the opening of Renault's capital to third parties, sources said.

• Internationale Nederlanden Groep NV, the biggest Dutch banking and insurance combine, said it planned to open a bank in Caracas, Venezuela.

• Bayerische Motoren Werke AG said it would reach a daily production capacity of 300 vehicles in the United States by the end of 1996.

• Spain's Labor Ministry said the percentage of Spaniards registered as unemployed with the national employment institute declined to 16.34 percent in August from 16.53 percent in July.

• Air France said its directors would decide Wednesday how much of its controlling stake in the Meridien hotel chain to sell, the price, and whether the buyer will be British or French.

• French consumer prices remained stable for the third straight month in August, according to provisional data released by the national statistics institute, INSEE. Over the past 12 months, prices have risen 1.7 percent.

• Alcatel Cable SA of France increased its first-half net profit to 658 million French francs (\$123 million), up 16 percent from a year earlier, the company said.

Bloomberg, AFP, AFP

## NYSE

### Monday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect rate trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Latest	Chg
100	90	IBM	3.20	4.5	15	100	100	90	100	0
120	110	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	0	100	120	110	120	0
140	130	Apple	0.00	0.0	0	100	140	130	140	0
160	150	Oracle	0.00	0.0	0	100	160	150	160	0
180	170	Sun	0.00	0.0	0	100	180	170	180	0
200	190	Novell	0.00	0.0	0	100	200	190	200	0
220	210	Lotus	0.00	0.0	0	100	220	210	220	0
240	230	Intuit	0.00	0.0	0	100	240	230	240	0
260	250	Adobe	0.00	0.0	0	100	260	250	260	0
280	270	McAfee	0.00	0.0	0	100	280	270	280	0
300	290	VeriSign	0.00	0.0	0	100	300	290	300	0
320	310	Comcast	0.00	0.0	0	100	320	310	320	0
340	330	Time Warner	0.00	0.0	0	100	340	330	340	0
360	350	News Corp.	0.00	0.0	0	100	360	350	360	0
380	370	Disney	0.00	0.0	0	100	380	370	380	0
400	390	Paramount	0.00	0.0	0	100	400	390	400	0
420	410	Warner Bros.	0.00	0.0	0	100	420	410	420	0
440	430	Universal	0.00	0.0	0	100	440	430	440	0
460	450	Twentieth Century Fox	0.00	0.0	0	100	460	450	460	0
480	470	United Artists	0.00	0.0	0	100	480	470	480	0
500	490	Warner Bros.	0.00	0.0	0	100	500	490	500	0
520	510	Paramount	0.00	0.0	0	100	520	510	520	0
540	530	Universal	0.00	0.0	0	100	540	530	540	0
560	550	Twentieth Century Fox	0.00	0.0	0	100	560	550	560	0
580	570	United Artists	0.00	0.0	0	100	580	570	580	0
600	590	Warner Bros.	0.00	0.0	0	100	600	590	600	0
620	610	Paramount	0.00	0.0	0	100	620	610	620	0
640	630	Universal	0.00	0.0	0	100	640	630	640	0
660	650	Twentieth Century Fox	0.00	0.0	0	100	660	650	660	0
680	670	United Artists	0.00	0.0	0	100	680	670	680	0
700	690	Warner Bros.	0.00	0.0	0	100	700	690	700	0
720	710	Paramount	0.00	0.0	0	100	720	710	720	0
740	730	Universal	0.00	0.0	0	100	740	730	740	0
760	750	Twentieth Century Fox	0.00	0.0	0	100	760	750	760	0
780	770	United Artists	0.00	0.0	0	100	780	770	780	0
800	790	Warner Bros.	0.00	0.0	0	100	800	790	800	0
820	810	Paramount	0.00	0.0	0	100	820	810	820	0
840	830	Universal	0.00	0.0	0	100	840	830	840	0
860	850	Twentieth Century Fox	0.00	0.0	0	100	860	850	860	0
880	870	United Artists	0.00	0.0	0	100	880	870	880	0
900	890	Warner Bros.	0.00	0.0	0	100	900	890	900	0
920	910	Paramount	0.00	0.0	0	100	920	910	920	0



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# China Changes Satellite Orbit To End Dispute

**HONG KONG** — China ended a dispute surrounding its first step into the commercial satellite business by agreeing on Monday to move its Apstar 1 satellite to a different orbit to avoid interfering with signals from nearby satellites.

APT Satellite Co., a Hong Kong-based company controlled by China, said it would move Apstar 1 to the 138 degrees East slot, currently allocated by international agreement to the island nation of Tonga.

Apstar 1 was launched on July 21 into the 131 degrees East position, near a satellite operated by Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp.

A day after the launch, Japanese officials accused China of violating international regulations, and threatened to take "appropriate measures" if the satellite's relay unit were switched on. Japan asked China either to change the Apstar 1's planned position or refrain from using band widths used by the Japanese satellite.

Although APT's decision to move the orbit puts an end to its dispute with NTT and other satellite operators, some of its customers may not be satisfied.

APT's customers for the Apstar 1 include Turner Broadcasting System Inc.'s CNN, sports-

caster ESPN Asia, Viacom International and HBO Asia.

A spokeswoman for Television Broadcasts Ltd., another of APT's customers, said she was not worried about the satellite's new position as the coverage of her company's market in East Asia would not be affected.

But at least one other customer was not so happy.

The customer, who declined to be named, said coverage from the earlier position reached comprehensively into the lucrative market of India.

However, the satellite's new position further to the East would weaken the strength of its signal over the Indian subcontinent.

The customer said he would have to investigate using more advanced methods such as higher antennas to receive its signal in India, although it was too soon to know what the full impact of the orbital move would be.

Apstar said services from the satellite would begin soon, but did not elaborate.

China has been promoting its satellite launch business as a low-cost alternative to more expensive systems in other parts of the world. The Apstar 1 was put into space by a Long March 3 rocket from the Xichang space center.

## Little Saigon's Mission to Hanoi

### Vietnamese-Americans Pit Politics vs. Economics

By Seth Mydans

New York Times Service

**WESTMINSTER, California** — It took him eight tries and cost him nearly two years in prison, but a decade ago Philip Nguyen succeeded in fleeing Vietnam with his wife and children, though with little else.

This month, to the outrage of some fellow refugees here in the community known as Little Saigon, he will return as a member of a delegation from the Vietnamese Chamber of Commerce in Westminster to establish business links with the Communist leaders in Hanoi.

"I am going as a businessman," said Mr. Nguyen, 49, who is a partner in a company that manufactures water-filtration systems.

"But also I would like it if my relatives in Vietnam, if 73 million citizens there, can enjoy the same standard of living I enjoy here."

The trip adds an official stamp to the increasing flow of Vietnamese-American entrepreneurs to the country since President Bill Clinton lifted the trade embargo earlier this year. For some refugees, it is emblematic of the ascendancy of economics over politics.

The lifting of the embargo has hurt the busy underground economy that helped support Little Saigon, where about 60,000 Vietnamese-Americans live.

Many of the 1,500 businesses in the community thrived on the black-market transfer of dollars and goods to Vietnam, mostly through third countries such as Thailand and Taiwan.

Business boomed with sales of everything from pharmaceutical products to computers, transhipped to Vietnam by various routes. Even with much of its economy underground, Little Saigon was paying \$1 million a year in taxes to

Westminster, said Dr. Co Pham, the president of the Chamber of Commerce and the leader of the delegation that will go to Vietnam later this month.

But now, he said, many of its pristine malls and shopping centers do little business, and the community that fled Vietnam in fear and desperation is turning its eyes back toward "big Saigon."

"We want Little Saigon to be the Hong Kong of Vietnam in the future,"

**'The true motivations around here are all business.'**

Yen Do, editor of Ngaoi Viet Daily News.

said Dr. Co, a gynecologist who heads the thriving Bolsa Medical Center here.

The Vietnamese community can be the middleman for exports, travel and banking as well as the recipient of investment by a growing class of wealthy Vietnamese officials, he said.

Hien Phan, the executive director of the chamber and another member of the delegation, said, "People will get wealthier and ideologies will vanish once they have a taste of money."

But the passions of the 20 years of fighting in Vietnam have been slow to die. In the fractured overseas Vietnamese community, conservative anti-Communists oppose the delegation.

In past years, a newspaper editor was killed for advocating contacts with Hanoi, and a travel agency that organized visits was firebombed.

Every day except Sunday, a half dozen demonstrators with yellow-and-red South Vietnamese flags sit in the shade outside Dr. Co's medical center.

Large yellow banners stretched between the trees read, "To foster Communism for dollars is a crime against humanity." Some patients entering Dr. Co's clinic have been harassed, he said, and some have stopped coming.

"They threaten my life all the time. I'm tired of them," Dr. Co said. "They disturb my peace, my concentration on patient care."

An organizer of the demonstrations, Diem Do, made the argument that can be heard among émigrés from Cuba and elsewhere: business contacts only serve to prop up a hated regime.

"Without foreign money, without foreign capital, without financial resources, the chances are they will collapse much sooner," he said.

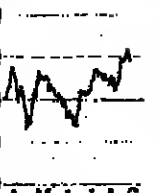
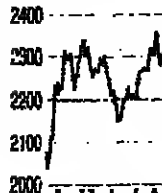
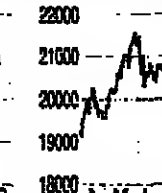
The political hyplay is only a sideshow to the new economic imperatives of the overseas Vietnamese community, said Yen Do, editor of largest Vietnamese-language newspaper in the United States, Ngaoi Viet Daily News.

"Politics is just a sport here," Mr. Yen said. "People talk politics but they don't believe what they say. The true motivations around here are all business."

Mr. Nguyen is all business, too. "I'm not talking about politics," he said. "Forget about politics. As far as I'm concerned, Vietnam is a good market and we're going there. The product is a good product and it will help improve the life of the people there."

The 10-day trip in late September will visit both Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi, where Dr. Co has scheduled meetings with the four top members of the Vietnamese government.

## Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225		
				
A M J J A S 1994	A M J J A S 1994	A M J J A S 1994		
Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	9,890.37	10,145.00	-2.51
Singapore	Straits Times	2,280.39	2,299.96	-0.85
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,032.90	2,070.60	-1.82
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	19,917.28	19,897.88	+0.10
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,169.05	1,181.66	-1.07
Bangkok	SET	1,490.41	1,508.65	-1.22
Seoul	Composite Stock	995.70	986.52	+0.93
Taipei	Weighted Price	6,967.48	6,999.82	-0.46
Manila	PSE	2,919.31	2,983.00	-2.14
Jakarta	Stock Index	521.24	532.58	-2.13
New Zealand	NZSE-40	2,111.09	2,158.71	-2.21
Bombay	National Index	2,172.80	2,149.49	+1.08

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

## Very briefly:

• Japan said it postponed a decision on a \$30 million purchase of U.S. military support aircraft after France, which also had sought the contract, questioned the bidding process.

• China is to introduce laws banning "excessive profit-making" to try to head off a "serious threat" to growth and social stability. Xinhua reported that retailers selling goods for more than a "reasonable" percentage above their average price in an area could be fined 100,000 yuan (\$12,000).

• BAT Industries PLC plans to enter the mutual funds and insurance markets in India in ventures with its 32 percent-owned Indian associate, ITC Ltd.

• Samsung Electronics Co., Goldstar Co. and Hansol Paper Manufacturing Co. issued South Korea's first won-denominated floating-rate notes, totaling 130 billion won (\$162 million); traders said buyers were responding coolly to the issues.

• Telekom Malaysia Bhd. gained an A rating for its proposed Eurobond issue of \$300 million to \$500 million from Standard & Poor's Corp., which cited the company's "impressive profitability and strong capital structure" for the upper-medium-grade rating.

• Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. said it and its Matsushita Electronics Corp. subsidiary set up a joint venture, Shanghai Matsushita Semiconductor Co., with a Shanghai company to make integrated circuits in China.

• Japan's International Trade and Industry Ministry said it began "informal talks" with Taiwan on lifting Taipei's ban on imports of Japanese cars.

• South Korea will allow 4,000 new foreign workers this year to work at the nation's shoe factories, which have been losing business to China and Southeast Asian countries where labor costs are lower.

Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP, AP

## Beijing to Keep H.K. Dollar Tie

The Associated Press

**BEIJING** — The Hong Kong dollar's link to the U.S. dollar will not be changed after the colony reverts to Chinese rule in 1997, the China Daily said Monday.

The newspaper quoted official sources as saying the system had helped maintain investor confidence and Hong Kong's economic and financial stability.

The Hong Kong currency has been pegged at about 7.8 to the U.S. dollar, with only minor fluctuations allowed, since the early 1980s.

## Seiko Borrows a (Global) Page From Dick Tracy

By Andrew Pollack

New York Times Service

**TOKYO** — In a development that sounds like something out of the Dick Tracy comic strip, Seiko Corp. said Monday that it planned to develop a global paging service that would deliver information to wristwatch receivers.

Unlike Dick Tracy's two-way wristwatch radio, however, the Seiko watches would only receive 16-character textual messages.

Seiko said customers could use the watches to receive news and financial information as well as short messages.

The company has been offering the wristwatch paging ser-

vice in Portland, Oregon, and Seattle for about a year and a half and has about 14,000 subscribers.

Seiko plans to expand service to 20 cities in the United States by the end of 1995 and to more than 50 U.S. cities by the end of 1996, Yoshiyuki Narahashi, a Seiko executive, said.

The service is also being introduced in Europe and parts of Asia, said Mr. Narahashi, who is the president of Seiko Communications B.V., a subsidiary based in the Netherlands that will develop the system.

Mr. Narahashi said Seiko would be able to offer less-expensive service than existing paging services. While conven-

tional systems require their own towers and antennas, Seiko will use existing FM radio stations to transmit its messages.

In Seattle and Portland, the service costs as little as \$6.95 a month for unlimited messages plus a \$20 sign-up fee. Customers also have to buy a receiver watch, which sells for \$100, a price that will be reduced to \$80, Mr. Narahashi said. He said the fee for nationwide service would also be about \$6.95 a month.

The technology used by Seiko was first developed by A. T. & E. Corp., a company in San Francisco that attracted a lot of attention in the late 1980s with its bold claims. In 1989, A. T. & E said it would have 10

million subscribers by 1994 for wristwatch, worldwide paging. A. T. & E. failed financially in 1991. Seiko, which had been providing the wristwatch receivers for A. T. & E., took over the company and the service.

Seiko faces stiff competition in a rapidly-changing field. In the United States, some two-way paging systems, capable of sending and receiving spoken and written messages, are being developed. Pagers also face competition from cellular phones. There are also some bold plans, such as Motorola Inc.'s Iridium project, to develop worldwide mobile communications services, including paging, using satellites.

Seiko's system is a poor man's Iridium. It will cost only about \$20 million to \$25 million to develop the national network in the United States, Mr. Narahashi said.

■ **NEC, Motorola in Talks**  
NEC Corp. and Motorola are considering plans to develop a high-speed mobile telecommunications system for the Japanese market, Bloomberg Business News reported.

An NEC spokesman said Monday that the system would allow users of portable computers or electronic personal assistants to send and receive images and sound as well as ordinary text.

## Telstra Posts Record Profit, Seeks Growth in Asia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**SYDNEY** — Telstra Corp. announced the largest corporate profit in Australian history on Monday and the telecommunications company served notice it planned to use its financial muscle to become a major player in the Asia-Pacific region.

Telstra, wholly owned by the Australian government, said net profit soared 88 percent, to 1.7 billion Australian dollars (\$1.3 billion), while sales swelled 6 percent, to 13.4 billion dollars, for the 12 months to June 30.

The profit, which eclipsed the record set by Rupert Murdoch's News Corp. of 1.36 billion dollars last month, was achieved through a combination of a lean

work force, reduced expenses and reduced tax and interest charges in a surging economy, the corporation said.

"It is critical that Telstra maintain a high level of profitability to meet customer demand for new and enhanced products and services in order for the company to be successful in a highly competitive industry," said Frank Blount, chief executive.

Telstra, which does business as Telecom Australia in the domestic telephone market, plans to increase spending by 3.5 billion dollars a year over the next three years to usher in rapid changes in the telecommunications industry.

"We are also positioning ourselves to be the preeminent telecommunications provider throughout the Asia-Pacific — our international strategies are fundamental to our future viability," Mr. Blount said.

But Telstra's Asia-Pacific expansion plans were denied Friday when it announced it would not proceed with a telecommunications joint venture in the Philippines. Telstra had planned to spend 267 million dollars on the venture.

"It was not the terms and conditions that we wanted to enter that market place for, or with, so in that regard I think it is the right decision and that is positive," Mr. Blount said.

Last week also saw the collapse of the Australian Pay Television consortium, an alliance between Telstra, News Corp. and Kerry Packer's Nine Network Australia Ltd.

But Mr. Blount said the collapse was also positive for the company because it was now allowed to pursue other ventures in Australia.

(Reuters, AFP)

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## China Thirst Tempts Swire

Bloomberg Business News

**HONG KONG** — With an eye on China, the world's second-largest beer market, Swire Pacific Ltd. said Monday it would buy a 39.2 percent stake in Carlsberg Brewery Hong Kong for 523 million Hong Kong dollars (\$68 million).

The Hong Kong trading house said it agreed to buy 30.0 percent of the brewery from East Asiatic Co., a Danish industrial conglomerate and 9.2 percent from the Danish brewer Carlsberg A/S. Before the deal, Carlsberg and East Asiatic both held 50 percent stakes in the brewery.

Swire said the partnership would pave the way for Carlsberg Hong Kong to expand into China's beer market. Carlsberg signed a memorandum of understanding on behalf of Carlsberg Hong Kong to buy a 99 percent stake in the brewing and can manufacturing business of the Huizhou Brewing Co. in Guangdong province from Hong Kong investment company Thomson Pacific, Swire said.

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# NYSE

Monday's Closing  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to  
the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect  
late trading elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
IBM	125.00	124.00	124.50	124.50	1,200,000
Microsoft	65.00	64.00	64.50	64.50	800,000
Apple	45.00	44.00	44.50	44.50	600,000
Oracle	35.00	34.00	34.50	34.50	400,000
Sun Microsystems	25.00	24.00	24.50	24.50	300,000
Novell	15.00	14.00	14.50	14.50	200,000
Lotus Development	10.00	9.00	9.50	9.50	150,000
Intuit	8.00	7.00	7.50	7.50	100,000
Adobe Systems	6.00	5.00	5.50	5.50	80,000
McAfee Associates	4.00	3.00	3.50	3.50	60,000
Veritas Software	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	40,000
Sequent Software	2.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	20,000
Parsons Technology	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.75	10,000
Computer Associates	0.50	0.25	0.35	0.35	5,000
Electronic Data Systems	0.25	0.10	0.15	0.15	2,000
WorldCom	0.10	0.05	0.07	0.07	1,000

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
AT&T	10.00	9.00	9.50	9.50	1,000,000
Verizon	8.00	7.00	7.50	7.50	800,000
Sprint	6.00	5.00	5.50	5.50	600,000
WorldCom	4.00	3.00	3.50	3.50	400,000
Qwest	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	300,000
Southwest	2.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	200,000
Delta	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.75	150,000
American	0.50	0.25	0.35	0.35	100,000
United	0.25	0.10	0.15	0.15	80,000
Southwest	0.10	0.05	0.07	0.07	60,000
Delta	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.03	40,000
American	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	20,000
United	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	10,000

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
Boeing	100.00	95.00	97.50	97.50	1,500,000
Lockheed Martin	80.00	75.00	77.50	77.50	1,200,000
Northrop Grumman	60.00	55.00	57.50	57.50	1,000,000
Raytheon	40.00	35.00	37.50	37.50	800,000
General Dynamics	20.00	15.00	17.50	17.50	600,000
Grumman	10.00	5.00	7.50	7.50	400,000
Boeing	5.00	2.00	3.50	3.50	200,000
Lockheed Martin	2.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	150,000
Northrop Grumman	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.75	100,000
Raytheon	0.50	0.25	0.35	0.35	80,000
General Dynamics	0.25	0.10	0.15	0.15	60,000
Grumman	0.10	0.05	0.07	0.07	40,000
Boeing	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.03	20,000
Lockheed Martin	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	10,000

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
3M	50.00	45.00	47.50	47.50	1,000,000
Eastman Kodak	40.00	35.00	37.50	37.50	800,000
Amgen	30.00	25.00	27.50	27.50	600,000
Genentech	20.00	15.00	17.50	17.50	400,000
Novartis	10.00	5.00	7.50	7.50	300,000
Pfizer	5.00	2.00	3.50	3.50	200,000
Roche	2.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	150,000
Schering-Plough	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.75	100,000
Amgen	0.50	0.25	0.35	0.35	80,000
Genentech	0.25	0.10	0.15	0.15	60,000
Novartis	0.10	0.05	0.07	0.07	40,000
Pfizer	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.03	20,000
Roche	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	10,000
Schering-Plough	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,000

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
Merck	10.00	5.00	7.50	7.50	1,000,000
Novartis	8.00	3.00	5.50	5.50	800,000
Pfizer	6.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	600,000
Roche	4.00	1.00	2.50	2.50	400,000
Schering-Plough	2.00	0.50	1.25	1.25	300,000
Amgen	1.00	0.25	0.75	0.75	200,000
Genentech	0.50	0.10	0.35	0.35	150,000
Novartis	0.25	0.05	0.15	0.15	100,000
Pfizer	0.10	0.02	0.07	0.07	80,000
Roche	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.03	60,000
Schering-Plough	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	40,000
Amgen	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	20,000
Genentech	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10,000
Novartis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,000
Pfizer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,000
Roche	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,000
Schering-Plough	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	500

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume
Novartis	10.00	5.00	7.50	7.50	1,000,000
Pfizer	8.00	3.00	5.50	5.50	800,000
Roche	6.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	600,000
Schering-Plough	4.00	1.00	2.50	2.50	400,000
Amgen	2.00	0.50	1.25	1.25	300,000
Genentech	1.00	0.25	0.75	0.75	200,000
Novartis	0.50	0.10	0.35	0.35	150,000
Pfizer	0.25	0.05	0.15	0.15	100,000
Roche	0.10	0.02	0.07	0.07	80,000
Schering-Plough	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.03	60,000
Amgen	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	40,000
Genentech	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	20,000
Novartis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10,000
Pfizer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,000
Roche	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,000
Schering-Plough	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,000
Amgen	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	500
Genentech	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	200
Novartis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
Pfizer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50
Roche	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20
Schering-Plough	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10
Amgen	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5
Genentech	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2
Novartis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1
Pfizer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Roche	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Schering-Plough	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Amgen	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Genentech	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Novartis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Pfizer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Roche	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Schering-Plough	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Amgen	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Genentech	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Novartis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Pfizer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Roche	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Schering-Plough	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Amgen	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Genentech	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Novartis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Pfizer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Roche	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Schering-Plough	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Amgen	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Genentech	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Novartis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Pfizer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Roche	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Schering-Plough	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Amgen	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Genentech	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Novartis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Pfizer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Roche	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Schering-Plough	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Amgen	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Genentech	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Novartis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Pfizer	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
Roche	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
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## SPORTS

## Selig Group Is Seeking to Break Baseball Players' Union

By Claire Smith  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — When the major league team owners declared the season all but dead by flatly rejecting the players' latest proposition, the common lament was that the strike could not be resolved because there was no common ground.

Well, if there wasn't common ground, how come there was a three-letter word — tax — that could

## Vantage Point

be found in both the middle-ground concept brought into play last week by Jerry McMorris and an adjunct concept offered up by the union?

McMorris, the owner of the Colorado Rockies and a seeker of sanity for a sport gone mad, was talking about luxury taxes, the sort that would equate high-priced players with yachts, private jets and Maseratis. In other words, if an owner wants one and has the money to play with, he can buy in to that bracket but must pay for that luxury by anteing up a percentage of whatever amount he has gone over the budget in order to help smaller clubs compete.

The players, thinking that such a plan would dissuade owners from signing free agents or expanding payrolls in fair-market fashion, said no. But they didn't ignore the idea and came up with a flat tax concept that, in theory, would help small markets mostly by taxing the payrolls and revenues of the big markets by 1.6 percent.

Then Bud Selig and Richard Ravitch, the acting commissioner and the owners' chief negotiator, took turns dumping on that premise. They said the players' proposal was beyond disappointing.

They suggested that it was also a whopping \$20 million short of the revenue sharing that the owners had initially proposed among themselves in January. Then those two men, who head the decision-making team for the owners, reverted to a familiar refrain by saying that the players had failed to address cost certainty and the financial needs of the small markets.

But, I suggest to you, had a player stood up at the moment that rhetoric came flying across the table, pulled \$20 million from his pocket and dropped it on the table, it still would not have been enough.

Why? Because the owners, revealing their true motives more so than at any

moment before that, did not even attempt to find a way to get that shortfall covered by the players.

The reaction, or lack thereof, did not stun the players. They have suspected all along that this battle is more about power than money. It did surprise some owners, though. In fact, it devastated some.

"I guess I was naive, but it wasn't until the last few days that I began to suspect strongly that this really is a concerted effort to break the union," one owner who spoke out in anonymity said Saturday. "Lurking in the minds of the brains of baseball, Selig and Jerry Reinsdorf, this seems to be a genuine effort, which has attracted more than a handful of really hot owners, to do this thing."

Why? This particular owner, one of many who don't get to enter the inner sanctum with the Great Lakes leadership, has a theory about what happened and, just as important, what didn't on Friday.

"When the union came back with an offer which transferred about 1 or 2 percent of the money, which was far less than what we anticipated in our revenue sharing, normally what you do in labor negotiations is say, 'Well, that's not nearly good

enough, but we're willing to talk about the idea that you've got here and see if we can look for some other options or look at some other numbers,'" the owner said. "But they didn't do that."

Therefore, he said, "I believe now that there are a lot of owners who are saying, let them stay out, we're going to see this through, and all that baloney."

"How we got here, I don't know. Whether it was a long-term plan somebody had, I don't know. But we ended up here not knowing how we got here, but it's a bad situation. And I'm not at all pleased about it. I just don't think it's bargaining in its truest sense. I don't think there's an attempt here to bargain."

**S**ELIG SPENT a great deal of his time at a news conference Friday telling the owners media not to look for owners such as the one above because they don't exist. They do, though, even if they do out-number the ones in control.

Consider this assessment, from a different owner, in a different league.

"One of the scariest things is old hard-line owners think they're smelling blood," he said. "It's bizarre. It's been so long since ownership stayed intact and stood up, this

is an unusual position for them to be in at this stage of a strike. When you think about it unraveling, there's a group thinking we have them where we want them."

The players know that. Yet, when they think unraveling, they think of it in terms of the dismantling of major leagues as we know it. They now believe that the owners are willing to fight into the spring of 1995 and beyond.

Still, the players aren't thinking of cracking. They're thinking of new owners, or so Brett Butler of the Dodgers indicated when he talked of how the on-field talent would prefer trying to play in a new league rather than accept a salary cap.

Players have traditionally shown such resolve. But it's a new bent for the owners, something clearly a majority have warmed to. That has led to a sort of trench-warfare mentality. Such wars can be won, of course, as happened in Europe in World War I. But how many years after that bloody episode did all sides ask whether a victory at such a cost was really a victory?

Baseball's antagonists, now thinking in terms of blood-letting, of winning or dying, will have a victor emerge from this debacle one day, one month, one year. No

## Season's About 'Dead as Can Be'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Bud Selig, the major leagues' acting commissioner, went to the Green Bay Packers' football game on Sunday and said he still had some other owners to speak to Monday, but would make an announcement about the baseball season by Wednesday evening.

Still, he appeared only a series of phone calls away from formally canceling the rest of the season and the 89-year run of the World Series. The season, said another baseball official, is "about as dead as it can be."

"You can't fail but to be very pessimistic," said the Baltimore Orioles' owner, Peter Angelos. "It seems that there are efforts made from each side but the two sides are hardly speaking about the same things." (NYT, AP)

matter what the cost is, though, it will be far too great if all that's left to explore is what impure motives led to the gutting of the game.

## Not Pretty, but Dallas Tops Oilers

The Associated Press

Barry Switzer has already learned that in the National Football League you take a victory any way you can get it.

"This was not a thing of beauty, but I know a lot of teams would be happy to take a win like this," said center Mark Stepnoski after the Dallas Cowboys escaped with a 20-17 victory over the visiting Houston Oilers on Sunday.

On a day the Oilers bounced Emmitt Smith's every step, the Cowboys made just enough big plays to give Switzer a 2-0 start and the honor of having more victories in his rookie season than either Tom Landry or Jimmy Johnson. (Landry was 0-1-1 and Johnson was 1-15).

"We did what we had to do," Switzer said.

Subbing for Cody Carlson, who was out activated after separating his left shoulder last week, Houston quarterback Bucky Richardson made his first NFL start and kept the Cowboys off guard although they managed four sacks and two interceptions.

Richardson completed 20 of 42 passes for 242 yards and twice scrambled for first downs, once on fourth-and-18 from the Dallas 38 to position Houston for Gary Brown's 2-yard touchdown run, his second score of the game, with 4 minutes left.

Troy Aikman was 14 of 25 for 228 yards, while Smith, who had 171 yards last week in going for his fourth straight NFL rushing title, had 90 yards Sunday on 27 carries.

But the stacked Oilers' line proved to be their downfall when Aikman hit Alvin Harper for a 53-yard touchdown pass in the third period for a 20-10 lead. Harper was under single coverage.

"A moral victory is for teams like SMU," said Houston line-

backer Micheal Barrow. "There is no moral victory in the NFL."

**Chargers 27, Bengals 10:** Mark Seay caught eight passes for 119 yards and two touchdowns as San Diego began its season 2-0 for the first time since 1981.

Stan Humphries threw for 299 yards and two touchdowns. Natrone Means ran for 107 yards and a touchdown and San Diego's defense forced three turnovers deep in its own territory.

David Klingler was 21 of 34 for 180 yards with one touch-

## NFL ROUNDOUP

down, but committed two of the winless Bengals' three turnovers.

**Jets 25, Broncos 22:** Nick Lowery kicked a 39-yard field goal nearly 4 minutes into overtime after Boomer Esiason had guided the Jets 45 yards with the kickoff.

Rob Moore put New York ahead, 22-19, with a 35-yard TD reception and two-point conversion pass with 4:15 to go.

Esiason finished 26 of 37 for 297 yards with two touchdowns. John Elway was 29 of 42 for 319 yards and one Denver score.

**Seahawks 38, Raiders 9:** Rick Mirer threw three touchdowns passes following Los Angeles turnovers in a nine-minute span of the second half.

The Raiders, considered one of the AFC's Super Bowl contenders entering the season, fell to 0-2 and had their eight-game winning streak against the Seahawks snapped. Seattle is 2-0 for the first time in six years.

**Redskins 38, Saints 24:** John Friesz threw a career-high four touchdown passes, going 15 of 22 for 195 yards without an interception in New Orleans.

**Brian Mitchell**, who set up a touchdown with an 86-yard kickoff return, scored on a 74-yard punt return that gave Washington a 21-3 lead.

**Giants 20, Cardinals 17:** Dave Brown threw two 1-yard scoring passes to Howard Cross in the first half, and Michael Brooks and Keith Hamilton sacked Jim McMahon on consecutive plays late in the fourth quarter to preserve the victory for New York.

**In earlier games, reported in some Monday editions:**

**Chiefs 24, 49ers 17:** Joe Montana, beating the team that traded him after he won four Super Bowl titles, threw two touchdown passes in Kansas City as he outplayed Steve Young, who took Montana's job in San Francisco.

Montana completed 19 of 31 passes for 203 yards. Young was 24 of 34 for 288 yards and a touchdown, but was sacked four times, threw two interceptions and fumbled once. Another fumble, by San Francisco's John Taylor with 2:23 left, ended the 49ers' last chance.

**Bills 38, Patriots 35:** Steve Christie saved Buffalo with a 32-yard field goal with 52 seconds left after his team blew a 14-point halftime lead.

Jim Kelly, who threw for four touchdowns in the first half, had two interceptions in the fourth quarter. Both led to New England touchdowns, tying the score at 35-35 with 4:22 left.

**Drew Bledsoe** threw for three TDs and 380 yards, and the Patriots scored 35 points for the second straight week but still fell to 0-2.

**Vikings 10, Lions 3:** Warren Moon, in his first home game since Minnesota acquired him from Houston in the offseason, completed 22 of 35 passes for 221 yards and a touchdown. Scott Mitchell, whom the Vi-

kingdoms had tried to sign, was 18 of 40 for 212 yards and was sacked six times for Detroit. And Barry Sanders rushed 12 times for 16 yards, his lowest total since 1990.

**Buccaners 24, Colts 10:** Craig Erickson threw for 313 yards, with scoring passes of 50 yards to Charles Wilson and 48 yards to Jackie Harris, as host Tampa Bay weathered another big day by Marshall Faulk.

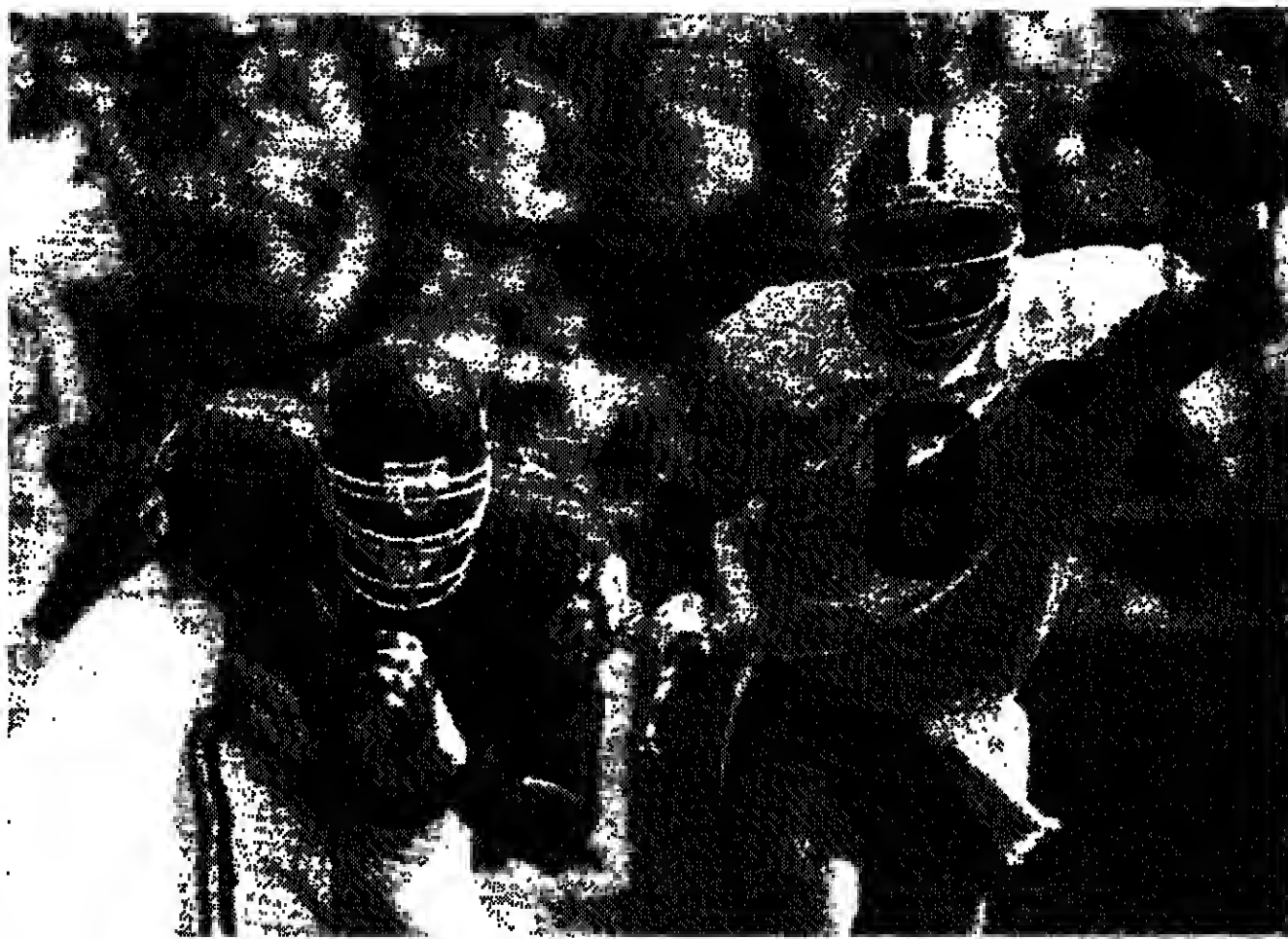
Faulk ran for 104 yards on 18 carries and caught seven passes for 82 yards.

**Falcons 31, Rams 13:** Andre Riso caught 12 passes for 123 yards and two touchdowns while Jeff George, who threw for three touchdowns, was 29 of 38 for 287 yards in Atlanta. The Falcons' old quarterback, Chris Miller, threw three interceptions, one a tipped pass that Darnell Walker grabbed and returned 44 yards for a touchdown.

**Dolphins 24, Packers 14:** Rookie Irving Spikes, a free agent who made Miami's roster after an exceptional exhibition-season performance against Green Bay, set up two first-half touchdowns as he ran 13 times for 70 yards before leaving early in the fourth quarter with a sprained right knee.

The Dolphin's Dan Marino completed 17 of 25 passes for 177 yards and two TDs. Brett Favre was 31 of 51 for 362 yards.

**Steelers 17, Browns 10:** Barry Foster, who rushed for 84 yards, put visiting Pittsburgh ahead to stay with a 1-yard plunge late in the game and Darren Perry, who made three of the four interceptions of Vinny Testaverde, stopped a last-gasp drive for Cleveland when he picked off Testaverde's pass at the Pittsburgh 10 with 54 seconds to play.



Steve Young heard defensive end Neil Smith coming as little panned out for the 49ers in a 24-17 loss in Kansas City.

## Frenchman Will Head New WLAF

The Associated Press

**LONDON** — A Frenchman has been named president and chief executive officer of the revamped World League of American Football.

Marc Lory, who has worked in international marketing for more than 20 years, was named to the WLAF post Monday. His appointment was announced by NFL President Neil Armstrong.

"The game has great entertainment value and is a complement, not a replacement, for traditional European sports," Lory said.

Lory, who received an MBA degree from the

University of Chicago in 1977, has work experience in advertising, promotion and sports sponsorship. From 1990-93, he rebuilt Vuarnet Optical's distribution system in the United States.

Lory is fluent in French, English, Spanish and German.

The WLAF, which suspended operations after two seasons of poor ratings in the United States, is to be started up again next April with an all-European format. The league will have six teams, in London, Edinburgh, Barcelona, Amsterdam, Dusseldorf and Frankfurt.

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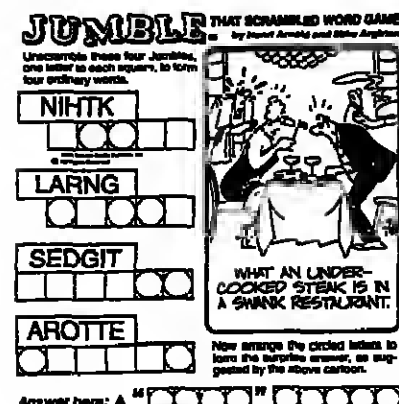
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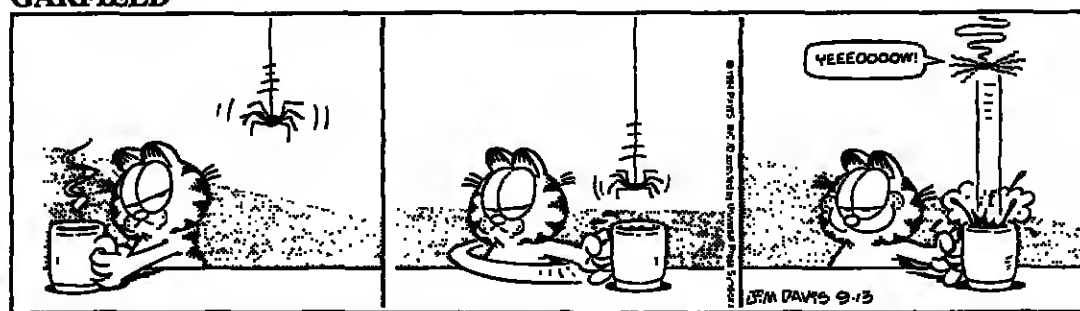
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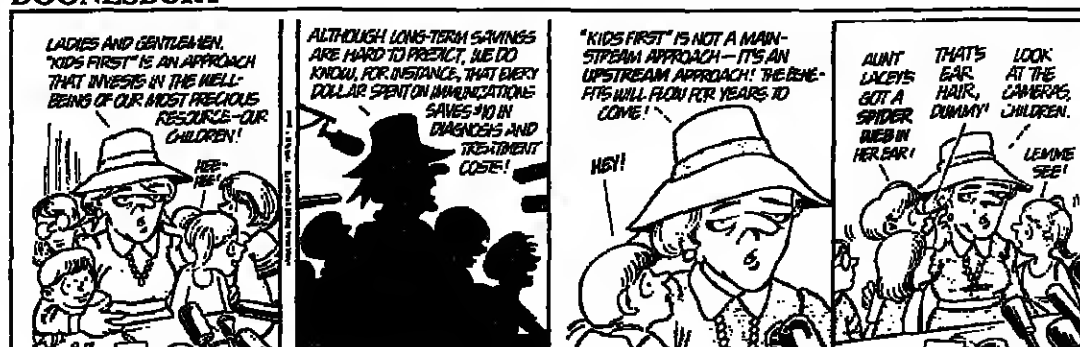
## GARFIELD



## BEETLE BAILEY



## DOONESBURY



## CALVIN AND HOBBES



## WIZARD of ID



## THE FAR SIDE



## BLONDIE





## SPORTS

## OCA Bars Politicians At Games

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**KUWAIT** — The Olympic Council of Asia, seeking to head off China's threatened boycott, announced Monday that no politicians would be invited to next month's Asian Games other than those from the host country, Japan.

A brief OCA statement announcing the decision made no mention of individual political figures, but the move in effect canceled an invitation to the Kuwait-based OCA, the games' sponsor, had extended to Taiwan's president, Lee Teng-hui.

China, which had threatened to boycott Asia's biggest sporting event if the invitation to Lee was not withdrawn, said it would "respect" the OCA's decision.

Chang Feng-shu, chairman of Taiwan's Olympic Committee, said his group would go ahead with an application for Lee to enter Japan.

Organizers in Japan issued a statement saying that "we will be relieved if the OCA's decision brings a peaceful solution."

The OCA said it had made its decision with a "sincere and most strong desire to maintain the unity and solidarity of the Olympic and sports family in Asia and in continuation of efforts to ensure the success of the Asian Games in Hiroshima."

The 12th Asian Games are scheduled to be held in Hiroshima from Oct. 2 to 16.

See our Business Message Center every Wednesday

## Agassi Makes Short Work of Stich in Long March to Open Title

By Robin Finn

New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — With the sunshine blazing off his three earrings and his opponent in abject surrender to his three-set manifesto, Andre Agassi, unseeded but far from unused, brought his remedial U.S. Open run to a crashing crescendo by trouncing Michael Stich, 6-1, 7-6 (7-5), 7-5.

"I can't believe it's all over," Agassi, 24, said Sunday of what he called a two-week "moment of belief" where — having put his game back together with a combination of talent, discipline, aggression and street smarts supplied by his newest coach, Brad Gilbert — he put his ranking and reputation on the line.

Agassi entered this Grand Slam ranked 20th in the world and conspicuously absent from Grand Slam finales since his 1992 sleeper run at Wimbledon. He left it with a No. 9 ranking, and the distinction of becoming the first unseeded man in the Open's 114-year history to dispose of five seeded players, en route to becoming the first non-seed to win here since Fred Stolle in 1966.

Agassi, the man so often criticized for having more style than substance, put on the most calculated, concentrated and mistake-free performance of his life over the past two weeks.

"This one stands on its own for me; winning it has its own place to me," said Agassi, who came this close once before but failed in 1990 when 19-year-old Pete Sampras creamed him in a straight-set final to become the youngest champion in Open history.

"He played terrific tennis," said Stich, who had played terrifically enough himself to reach his first Slam final since he captured Wimbledon with his version of a sleeper run in 1991.

"Throughout the whole two weeks I was very happy for him because it was probably something he dreamed of for a long time, to get out of the shadow of a couple of American players, and he just deserved it."

Agassi's efficient demolition

of the fourth-seeded Stich took just 1 hour, 56 minutes.

It was littered with 10 double faults and 48 unforced errors by the German and highlighted by Agassi's stinging from the service line, where he allowed Stich just two break points and saved them both. As for errors, the player for whom focus, not image, was everything, committed a minimal 14.

Always an emotive victor, Agassi had to be rescued by the loser after he prostrated himself on the Stadium Court and seemed, after an unrelenting display of hard-core invulnerability, in some danger of turning to jelly there.

First Stich walked around the net and picked the kneeling Agassi up from the prostrate position which he had so resolutely assumed atop the Decoturf the instant he realized his backhand to the open court had brought him his second career Grand Slam.

Next Stich picked up Agassi's detritus, the racket he abandoned in order to rush to the sidelines to embrace his sweetheart, Brooke Shields, who kept herself busy for the rest of the awards ceremony snapping photographs.

Agassi danced off with the first set in 24 minutes.

As usual, Agassi, who always seems to win the pre-match coin toss, elected to receive serve, the better to get down to the immediate business of using his most trustworthy stroke, his topspin return, to put Stich off-balance.

The tactic worked with a vengeance, as Agassi bristly undermined Stich's best shot, his serve, by breaking him at love.

Agassi, his groundstrokes blazing from both sides and Stich caught in the crossfire, then sprinted off to a 4-0 lead.

Flummoxed and flustered by Agassi's returns, Stich didn't hold serve until the 5th game, and unfortunately for him, that bit of progress set no precedent for his next service game.

Instead of prolonging the set, he relinquished it in a particularly contentious game where, on the first point, an overruling against him by the chair un-



There must have been a love bug in the air: loser Michael Stich and winner Andre Agassi embraced, then Agassi redid the scene with Brooke Shields.

pire, David Littlefield, provoked him into pointing out, rightly, that Littlefield "must be an American."

Meanwhile, Agassi was behaving with the giddy aplomb of a kid who'd just mastered the art of riding his two-wheeler.

Whenever he nailed an im-

probable shot, as he did in the volley exchange that earned him a set point, he raised his arms and darted a "Look Ma, no hands," glance into the packed stands, which indeed happened to contain his mother, Elizabeth, and father, Mike. Stich was so offended by

Agassi's ecstatic body language, not to mention wary of his sniper-like returns, that he promptly doublefaulted to lose the set. The next set wasn't as lopsided, but it ended the same way, in Agassi's favor after he took control of the tiebreaker with a drive-bombing backhand return

that used Stich's first serve for momentum and buried itself at the server's feet to grant Agassi a 4-2 edge.

Stich plastered a forehead wide of the sidelines to give Agassi the first of his three set points, and he needed them all when a netted backhand pass and a forehand return into the net gobbled up the first two. But when Agassi sidled up to the service line at 6-5, he jammed in a first serve to Stich's backhand, and Stich obediently elbowed it into the net.

Given his 49-0 record in slam matches where he's taken a two-set lead, Agassi had ample reason to feel optimistic about converting his fifth slam finale to his second slam title.

Stich, who was hit in the chest by a serve in his semifinal outing against Karel Novacek, was drilled again Sunday.

This time, he was the involuntary target of a backhand pass from Agassi that struck him in the right wrist during the 11th game of the third set and might as well have been a knockout punch.

Agassi apologized, but his sympathy didn't last long. He got himself a double break point when he pounded a forehand passing shot dead-on at Stich, who tried to ward it off with a forehand volley that hopped sideways out of bounds. Prompted by a short ball from Stich, Agassi then let loose a crosscourt backhand that Stich volleyed into the net to fall behind, 5-6.

Given a chance to serve for the match, Agassi barreled on to double match point, converted it with a backhand half-volley into a court left vacant by the forlorn Stich, then dropped to his knees and stayed there until the loser retrieved him.

Pete Sampras, "feeling a lot better" after his Open defeat, according to the U.S. team's captain Tom Gullikson, will play singles with Todd Martin in the Davis Cup semifinal in Göteborg, Sweden, Sept. 23-25.

An inexperienced team of Jared Palmer and Jonathan Stark will play doubles. Gullikson said in announcing the team Sunday night.

## Price Keeps Winning in Canada Open

New York Times Service

**OAKVILLE, Ontario** — It was just another victory for Nick Price. Another national championship. Another convincing step toward becoming the most dominating golfer since Tom Watson dethroned Jack Nicklaus in the late '70s.

In what is becoming a familiar refrain, Price, 37, won the Bell Canadian Open Sunday for his seventh victory this year, his fifth on the PGA Tour. The only difference: he didn't have his game completely under control, and that might be the most impressive thing about this, his 16th victory in his last 54 starts.

"I hit a lot of bad shots out there, but my putter bailed me out," said Price, who made it around Glen Abbey Golf Club to a final-round 68 that gave him a total of 13-under-par 275 and a one-stroke victory over Mark Calcavecchia, who chipped in for eagle at the final hole for a 67.

But seconds before, Price had launched a 2-iron shot at the 16th hole from 217 yards away. There was a target roughly five yards wide on the green that would make the difference between a legitimate eagle putt or a 35-footer. Price's shot rolled to the green and stopped 2½ feet short of the hole.

"It's very discouraging to play against that guy," Calcavecchia said. "I told my wife, 'Why does it have to be Nick Price again?' He's clearly the best player in the world right now, so I guess that's why it's him." "I said Price: 'I know it can't go on forever. But I'm having a hell of a time right now.'"



Even Nick Price, in Canada, was led to kiss his trophy.

## SCOREBOARD

## FOOTBALL

## NFL Standings

## AMERICAN CONFERENCE

## East

## West

## NATIONAL CONFERENCE

## East

## West

## CFL Standings

## Eastern Division

## Western Division

## National Hockey League

## Stanley Cup Playoffs

## NBA Standings

## Eastern Conference

## Western Conference

## NBA Playoffs

## NBA Finals

## NBA Championship

## NBA MVP

## NBA Rookie of the Year

## NBA Defensive Player of the Year

## NBA Coach of the Year

## NBA Executive of the Year

## NBA General Manager of the Year

## NBA Owner of the Year

## NBA Commissioner of the Year

## NBA Hall of Fame

## NBA Legends

## NBA All-Stars

## NBA All-Star Game

## NBA All-Star Weekend

## NBA All-Star Auction

## NBA All-Star Parade

## NBA All-Star Gala

## NBA All-Star Party

## NBA All-Star Dinner

## NBA All-Star Show

## NBA All-Star Concert

## NBA All-Star Festival

## NBA All-Star Celebration

## NBA All-Star Event

## NBA All-Star Program

## NBA All-Star Book

## NBA All-Star Video

## NBA All-Star Merchandise

## NBA All-Star Souvenirs

## NBA All-Star Memorabilia

## NBA All-Star Collectibles

## NBA All-Star Replicas

## NBA All-Star Models

## NBA All-Star Statues

## NBA All-Star Plaques

## NBA All-Star Trophies

## NBA All-Star Awards

## NBA All-Star Honors

## NBA All-Star Recognition

## NBA All-Star Appreciation

## NBA All-Star Gratitude

## NBA All-Star Respect

## NBA All-Star Honor

## NBA All-Star Glory

## NBA All-Star Fame

## NBA All-Star Legend

## NBA All-Star Icon

## NBA All-Star Hero

## NBA All-Star Champion

## NBA All-Star Winner

## NBA All-Star Victor

## NBA All-Star Triumphant

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## NBA All-Star Successful

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## ART BUCHWALD

## Guide to the O.J. Trial

WASHINGTON — Ever since I returned from vacation I have been trying to catch up with my mail concerning the O.J. Simpson trial. It is overwhelming, and the only way I can handle it is to answer the queries in my column.

Q. I plan to watch the Simpson trial on TV in its entirety. What should I wear?

A. For men, a blazer, dark gray pants and an Oxford shirt with a tie in the USC colors would be apropos. For women, a simple Gi-venchy cocktail dress with pearls would be suitable for the occasion.

Q. I work for the post office and enjoy my job. At the same time I am anxious to watch the O.J. drama. How many sick days am I entitled to before they dock my pay?

A. You can take up to 10 days for watching the trial. Don't waste them on jury selection. Wait until the prosecution calls its first witness.

Q. My family intended to watch the trial together, but my brother-in-law and I differ on what happened that night. I maintain the DNA results indicate that the Bronco O.J. was riding in was manufactured in Mexico, and he says that it was made in Hong Kong. Who is correct?

A. I'm not sure where the vehicle came from, but the defense team now maintains that another Bronco was parked behind a grassy knoll with two men in it, one of whom looked like Fidel Castro.

Q. What will happen if U.S. troops invade Haiti while the trial is in progress?

A. The trial will not be interrupted by any of the networks or CNN. But QVC, the shopping channel, has been asked by the administration to carry the invasion live.

Q. What is the best type of food to serve during the O.J. trial?

A. Guacamole with corn chips is recommended for the morning sessions. In the afternoon during rebuttal you could serve something more substantial, such as sausages in a blanket or cheese dip and bagel chips. If the trial continues into the evening hours, a menu of beef Wellington and fresh asparagus with a respectable red wine is a winner. Most of the people I have talked to are also stocking up on a variety of French pastries to serve for dessert, in case the defense calls Simpson to the stand.

Q. I have read so much on O.J. Simpson that I am not sure I can give him a fair trial. Should I still watch it on TV?

A. Only if you can keep an open mind. The trial will introduce evidence that you have not read before in the supermarket tabloids. The defense lawyers have many surprises up their sleeves. Your job as a TV viewer is to weigh all the evidence and then decide if there is proof, beyond a reasonable doubt, that O.J. is guilty. You must not allow your love for the Buffalo Bills and your Hertz credit card to interfere in your decision.

Q. Every time the O.J. Simpson news goes on the air, my wife starts talking so I never hear what the announcer is saying. She comes up with stuff like "If O.J. is guilty he should get the death penalty." This doesn't bother me. Where she and I part company is when she says "ALL men should get the death penalty." What should be my response to that?

A. Tell her that she has a good point. If you agree with her, she'll stop talking while you're watching TV.

Q. What was in the sealed envelope that the defense people handed the judge?

A. A million dollars that Ed McMahon delivered to O.J.'s lawyers for a week's work.

## Blanche to Miss Daisy: The Peerless Jessica Tandy

By Richard L. Coe

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Jessica Tandy was too decent, gentle, kindly, understanding, sporty, gifted and superb an actress ever to have complained about it, but I'd like to take this occasion to do so.

For the film version of "A Streetcar Named Desire," her stage creation, Blanche DuBois, was given to Vivien Leigh. Lady Olivier, as she then still was, was splendid and rightly won an Oscar for it (1951). But for all who saw the Tandy Blanche at New York's Ethel Barrymore Theater in 1947 and for two years thereafter, Tandy was peerless. Not until 40 years later, when she was 80, did an Oscar come her way, for "Driving Miss Daisy." Tandy died Sunday in Connecticut at age 85.

By wild chance Tandy's initial take on Blanche had been in Los Angeles two years earlier when a small set of New York's Group Theater emigrés had linked up in a Hollywood performing group they called "The Lab."

To this informal institution came a short play by the author of "The Glass Menagerie," Tennessee Williams, called "Portrait of a Madonna." The actor-director Hume Cronyn was asked to stage it, and for the title part he chose his wife of three years, Jessica Tandy.

Hollywood's major figures were dazzled by Tandy's performance of a lonely spinster bedeviled by sexual fantasies. The part grew into Blanche and, though Williams had hoped for Lillian Gish, she was otherwise occupied and the director, Elia Kazan, chose Tandy for the part, a story told in Cronyn's memoir, "A Terrible Lie."

They were a gloriously theatrical couple — "Jesser Lunts," as Cronyn cracked at one time, referring to the older Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne. Two years younger than his English-born wife, Cronyn was a Canadian who made his early American stage appearances with southwest Virginia's Barter Theater.

I first saw Tandy on Washington's National Theatre stage in March 1942 opposite Paul Muni in "Yesterday's Magic," a drama about a drunken actor. The young Tandy played Muni's club-footed daughter, and for years thereafter I always expected the offstage Tandy to limp.

What made her so remarkable an actress was that you always believed her, whatever the role. Her fragility as Blanche lives on in still photos when Stanley (Marlon Brando) picks her up to see the lines in the fading woman's face under that bare kitchen light. Yet she was anything but fragile as Gertrude to George Grizzard's Hamlet, when they opened the Tyrone Guthrie Theater in Minneapolis in 1943.

That was the summer I got to know the offstage Cronyns when she doubled as house-



Jessica Tandy in 1990 with her best actress Oscar for "Driving Miss Daisy."

wife-cook in the Minneapolis house they took for their children. Christopher, Susan and Tandy were all there, part of every performance in the Guthrie's rep and the several cogs that made the hospitable house run with seeming effortless ease. Imagine Blanche DuBois cooking a supper for 12 every midnight.

Their Washington adventures, including a White House evening with the Johnsons, were many. I especially recall a little two-character play they were trying out at Olney, in the Maryland suburbs, under the direction of Jose Ferrer. Jan de Hartog's comedy-drama covered the downs and ups of a marriage over a period of 40 years. He called it "The Fourposter" and it would run from 1951 for four years in New York and around the country.

Usually but not always, they acted together, she Linda Loman to his Willy in "Death of a Salesman," in one-acts under the title "Triple Play," "The Man in the Dog Suit," and Roald Dahl's "The Honeyes."

At Connecticut's American Shakespeare Theater she went back to the Shakespeare of her youth, to Brecht's "The Caucasian Chalk Circle," Chekhov's Madame Ranevskaya and Doktor Mathilde von Zahnd in Dürrenmatt's "The Physicists."



Tandy and Marlon Brando in the 1947 production of "A Streetcar Named Desire."

The Cronyns' exemplary marriage was the second for them both. Tandy having first been married to the English actor Jack Hawkins, with whom she had a daughter, Susan. After several years of Cronyn's courtship, they married in 1942. They had two children, Christopher and Tandy.

One of their early enthusiasms was their private island in the Bahamas, Children's Bay Cay off the Exumas. While they enjoyed having company there, Tandy did complain about the housekeeping logistics: "Can you imagine just the lists you have to make merely for groceries?" she laughed.

The island prompted Cronyn to think of getting his own plane — and piloting it himself. He asked advice from that experienced

flier James Stewart, describing the sandy spot's short landing strip. Stewart sighed: "It'd be a dandy way to drown."

I can hear Tandy laugh as she told that story in the Stewart drawl. For all her lissome grace, her steely looks and her immense self-control, I think what I'll always remember most about this fine actress was her gloriously free, unfettered laughter.

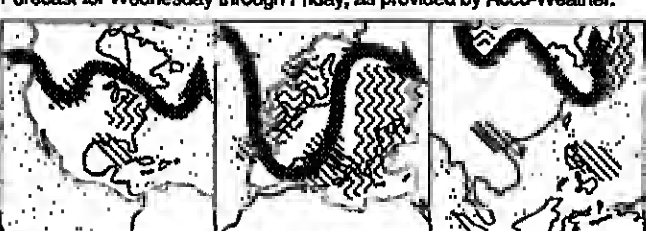
Which is why, I guess, she never seemed to complain about not playing Blanche, as she should have done, on the screen. And she knew that though Dana Ivey had played Miss Daisy in the New York stage production, it was Tandy who got to do her on film. And thereby win that long-delayed Oscar.

## WEATHER

## Europe

	Today	High	Low	Temp	Wind
Algeria	24/25	24/25	18/14	18/25	pc
Amsterdam	17/18	14/17	8/10	15/20	c
Antwerp	17/18	12/13	8/9	12/13	pc
Athens	22/21	22/21	15/16	20/22	pc
Barcelona	28/22	18/24	14/15	16/21	pc
Belgrade	21/18	17/22	12/13	15/18	pc
Berlin	21/10	12/13	8/9	12/13	s
Bombay	29/28	29/28	24/23	24/28	sh
Buenos Aires	27/20	17/22	12/13	15/18	pc
Bucharest	19/14	10/10	5/6	10/10	pc
Cape Town	20/18	18/14	12/13	15/18	pc
Delhi	32/25	32/25	24/23	24/28	sh
Edinburgh	12/13	12/13	8/9	12/13	pc
Frankfurt	22/21	12/13	8/9	12/13	pc
Geneva	20/18	12/13	8/9	12/13	pc
Helsinki	14/17	14/17	8/9	12/13	c
Istanbul	21/18	18/24	14/15	16/21	pc
La Paz	28/22	21/13	14/15	16/21	pc
London	22/21	12/13	8/9	12/13	pc
Madrid	28/22	21/13	14/15	16/21	pc
Moscow	25/17	17/22	12/13	15/18	pc
Mumbai	29/28	29/28	24/23	24/28	sh
Nice	27/20	17/22	12/13	15/18	pc
Oslo	14/17	14/17	8/9	12/13	c
Paris	27/20	17/22	12/13	15/18	pc
Prague	19/18	12/13	8/9	12/13	c
Rangoon	29/28	29/28	24/23	24/28	sh
Rome	28/22	21/13	14/15	16/21	pc
Seoul	25/17	17/22	12/13	15/18	pc
Stockholm	14/17	14/17	8/9	12/13	c
Taipei	28/22	21/13	14/15	16/21	pc
Tel Aviv	28/22	21/13	14/15	16/21	pc
Tokyo	25/17	17/22	12/13	15/18	pc
Warsaw	22/21	12/13	8/9	12/13	pc
Zurich	21/18	15/19	10/11	13/16	c

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



## North America

The nation's midsection from St. Louis to New York will have midsummer warmth late this week. A few heavy thunderstorms will occur along the northern and western periphery of the heat from Denver to Kansas City to Chicago. A tropical storm may threaten the Gulf Coast Friday.

## Europe

Athens to Istanbul will have dry, hot weather this week. Midsummer weather will spread northward through Kiev and Moscow as well. Heavy rains and thunder will break out over northern and central Italy. Cool, damp weather will prevail from London and Paris through Frankfurt and Hamburg.

## Middle East

Legend: s, shower; c, cloudy; sh, showers; M, moderate; h, heavy; r, rain; dr, drizzle; f, fog; n, snow; l, ice; w, weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1994

## Latin America

Buenos Aires 28/22 21/13 14/15 16/21 pc  
Cairo 28/22 21/13 14/15 16/21 pc  
Cuzco 28/22 21/13 14/15 16/21 pc  
Lima 28/22 21/13 14/15 16/21 pc  
Mexico City 28/22 21/13 14/15 16/21 pc  
Rio de Janeiro 28/22 21/13 14/15 16/21 pc  
Santiago 28/22 21/13 14/15 16/21 pc

## Asia

	Today	High	Low	Temp	Wind
Bangkok	31/28	24/25	21/18	24/28	pc
Beijing	25/17	17/22	12/13	15/18	pc
Hong Kong	28/24	28/24	24/23	24/28	sh
Kobe	22/21	12/13	8/9	12/13	pc
Manila	28/22	21/13	14/15	16/21	pc
New Delhi	32/25	32/25	24/23	24/28	sh
Seoul	25/17	17/22	12/13	15/18	pc
Shanghai	28/24	28/24	24/23	24/28	sh
Singapore	32/25	32/25	24/23	24/28	sh
Tokyo	25/17	17/22	12/13	15/18	pc
Yokohama	25/17	17/22	12/13	15/18	pc

## Africa

Algeria 24/25 24/25 18/14 18/25 pc  
Cape Town 20/18 18/14 12/13 15/18 pc  
Casablanca 28/22 21/13 14/15 16/21 pc  
Harare 28/22 21/13 14/15 16/21 pc  
Lagos 28/22 21/13 14/15 16/21 pc  
Nairobi 28/22 21/13 14/15 16/21 pc  
Tunis 28/22 21/13 14/15 16/21 pc

## North America

	Today	High	Low	Temp	Wind
Anchorage	14/17	14/17	8/9	12/13	c
Atlanta	28/22	21/13	14/15	16/21	pc
Boston	28/22	21/13	14/15	16/21	pc
Chicago	28/22	21/13	14/15	16/21	pc
Denver	28/22	21/13	14/15	16/21	pc
Detroit	28/22	21/13	14/15	16/21	pc
Honolulu	28/22	21/13	14/15	16/21	pc
Los Angeles	28/22	21/13	14/15	16/21	pc
London	28/22	21/13	14/15	16/21	pc
Manila	28/22	21/13	14/15	16/21	pc
Montreal	28/22	21/13	14/15	16/21	pc
Nairobi	28/22	21/13	14/15	16/21	pc
New York	28/22	21/13	14/15	16/21	pc
Osaka	28/22	21/13	14/15	16/21	pc
San Francisco	28/22	21/13	14/15	16/21	pc
Seattle	28/22	21/13	14/15	16/21	pc
Tokyo	28/22	21/13	14/15	16/21	pc
Washington	28/22	21/13	14/15	16/21	pc

## PEOPLE



Candice Bergen, the Emmy winner for best actress in a comedy series.

FILMS from the Balkans and East Asia shared the top award at the Venice Film Festival on Monday. Milcho Manchevski's "Before the Rain" (Macedonia) and Tsai Ming-Liang's "Aiqing wansui" (Taiwan) jointly won the Golden Lion. Peter Jackson of New Zealand won the Silver Lion for "Heavenly Creatures," and the American Oliver Stone won the Special Jury Prize for "Natural Born Killers."

The director Steven Spielberg plans a sequel to "Jurassic Park," one of the biggest box-office successes of all time, to open in June 1997. Forbes magazine made the disclosure in an article accompanying its list of the Top 40 best-paid entertainers, which Spielberg led with estimated 1993-94 gross earnings of \$325 million. He bumped Oprah Winfrey from the top of the list — she came in second with \$105 million. Rounding out the top five were: Barbra Streisand (\$84 million); Pink Floyd (\$62 million); and Bill Cosby (\$60 million).

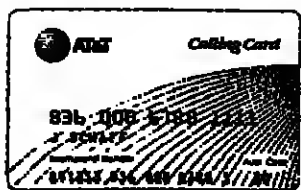
The Duchess of York, the estranged wife of Prince Andrew, tried to sell two novels "on a royal theme" to U.S. publishers for

\$5 million, according to Sunday Times. The paper said the proposal was being put forward on her behalf by John Bryan, with whom she was photographed in a compromising pose in the south of France two years ago, but the only serious offer he could obtain was of \$400,000 "for a series of two or three mystery novels."

Gardner Bellanger, publisher of French Vogue, has been named managing director of Condé Nast in France.

"Picket Fences" was voted the best U.S. TV drama series at the 46th Annual Primetime Emmy Awards. The program won a total of five Emmys. "NYPD Blue" won the most Emmys — six — including the one for best dramatic actor, Dennis Franz. The new comedy "Frasier," with the "Cheers" veteran Kelsey Grammer reprising his role as a weary psychiatrist, won both best comedy series and best comic actor for Grammer. Sela Ward of "Sisters" won best dramatic actress. And David Letterman's CBS late-night variety show won for best variety, music or comedy series in its first year on the network.

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- Using the chart below, find the country you are calling from.
- Dial the corresponding AT&T Access Number.
- An AT&T English-speaking Operator or voice prompt will ask for the phone number you wish to call or connect you to a customer service representative.

To receive your free wallet card of AT&T's Access Numbers, just dial the access number of the country you're in and ask for Customer Service.

COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER	COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER	COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER
ASIA		Italy*	172-1011	Brazil	000-8010
Australia	1-800-881-011	Liechtenstein*	155-00-11	Chile	004-0312
China, PRC***	10811	Lithuania*	84-196	Colombia	980-11-0010
Guam	018-672	Luxembourg	0-800-0111	Costa Rica*	114
Hong Kong	800-1111	Macedonia, F.Y.R. of	99-800-4288	Ecuador	119
India*	000-117	Malta*	0800-890-110	El Salvador**	193
Indonesia*	001-801-10	Monaco*	194-0011	Guatemala*	190
Japan*	0039-111	Netherlands*	06-022-9111	Guyana**	165
Korea	009-11	Norway	800-190-11	Honduras*	123
Korea**	11*	Poland**	0410-480-0111	Mexico***	95-800-463-2340
Malaysia*	800-0011	Portugal*	05017-1-288	Nicaragua (Managua)	174
New Zealand	000-911	Romania	01-800-4288	Panama	109
Philippines*	105-11	Russia** (Moscow)	155-5042	Peru*	191
Salpau*	235-2872	Slovakia	00-420-00101	Suriname	156
Singapore	800-011-111	Spain	000-99-00-11	Uruguay	10-0410
Sri Lanka	430-430	Sweden*	020-795-611	Venezuela*	800-11-130
Taiwan	0080-10288-0	Switzerland*	155-00-11	CARIBBEAN	
Thailand*	0019-991-1111	U.K.	0500-89-0011	Bahamas	1-800-672-2881
EUROPE		Ukraine*	84100-11	Bermuda*	1-800-472-2881
Armenia**	8414111	MIDDLE EAST			
Austria**	022-903-011	Bahrain	800-001	British V.I.	1-800-472-2881
Belgium	0800-100-10	Cyprus*	080-0010	Cayman Islands	1-800-472-2881
Bulgaria	00-180-0010	Israel	177-100-2727	Grenada	1-800-472-2881
Croatia*	99-38-0011	Kuwait	800-338	Haiti*	001-800-472-2881
Czech Rep.	00-420-00101	Lebanon (Beirut)	426-801	Jamaica*	0-800-472-2881
Denmark*	8001-0010	Qatar	000-011-77	Neth. Antil.	001-800-672-2881
Finland*	9800-100-10	Saudi Arabia	1-800-10	St. Kitts Nevis	1-800-472-2881
France	194-0011	Turkey*	00-800-12277	AFRICA	
Germany	0130-0010	ITALY*	800-121	Egypt* (Cairo)	510-0200
Greece*	00-800-1311	AMERICAS			
Hungary*	004-800-01111	Argentina*	001-800-300-1111	Gabon*	004-001
India**	994-001	Belize*	555	Gambia*	00111
Ireland	1-800-590-0010	Bolivia*	0480-1112	Kenya*	(800) 10